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TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN VEHICLES NOTED

LD211508 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (TANJUG) -- The Bulgarian authorities have recently placed a traffic sign forbidding the entry into Sofia to vehicles bearing foreign license plates in the continuation of the E-80 international road from the direction of frontier with Yugoslavia. Also visible on other roads passing through Sofia is the presence of reinforced patrols of traffic policemen who regulate the entry into Sofia for foreign vehicles under special traffic regulations. This ban holds good for Turkish nationals only, it was unofficially learned. It was applied at the beginning of the season of annual leaves when large numbers of Turkish workers with jobs in Western Europe are expected in transit through Bulgaria for Turkey. AS far as it has been noticed by now, this ban does not apply to vehicles bearing Yugoslav license plates.

STOICHKOV FOREIGN POLICY REMARKS IN 18 JUN SPEECH

AU221432 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 85 p 2

[Speech given by Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at meeting held on 18 June in Sofia on occasion of 103d birthday of Georgi Dimitrov]

The last decades that have elasped convincingly show that Georgi Dimitrov was and will always remain the contemporary of all generations and of all times with the strength and eternal value of his ideas and deeds, with his theoretical elaborations and postulates on the development of the worldwide revolutionary process, on the prosperity of human civilization, and on the unrelenting and eternal progress toward our sacred goal: communism.

The present-day world situation once more bears the dangerous stigma of the adventurous aspirations of international imperialism headed by the ruling circles of the United States. The most reactionary and warmongering forces continue to implement a policy of an "insane increase of armaments" and to grossly interfere in the domestic affairs of other peoples and countries. Such dangerous trends are acting as a permanent, destabilizing factor in international relations. They are increasing the threat of a devastating thermonuclear war of an unprecedented scale. Their goal is to disrupt the worldwide military-strategic balance to their own advantage. The present-day American leaders are militarizing life on the planet; they are not even stopping at militarization of outer space.

In this explosive atmosphere Georgi Dimitrov's ideas about the methods of struggle against military danger continue to serve as a guide to all peace-loving forces. He not only warned about the dangers threatening the world, but he saw the increased opportunities of avoiding such dangers. Georgi Dimitrov believed that it is quite possible for the united forces of peace-loving countries and peoples, for the joint actions of the democratic forces to prevent a disastrous holocaust. "We need a united front of peace," he wrote. "We need a front that should not only involve the workers class, the peasants, the working intelligentsia, and the other working people, but also the oppressed nations and peoples in the world whose independence is threatened by the warmongers".

Today such "a united front in the struggle for peace" is being established in all parts of the planet. Never before has the imperialist policy of aggression, never before have the insane plans of achieving military superiority and the adventurous plans of waging "star wars" been denounced as angrily by the public as they are today. Never before have the ranks of the fighters for peace been this numerous and involved so many broad social strata.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in this respect as follows: "A look at the world shows us that the number, the power, and the strict organization, which characterize the forces actively fighting for peace and cooperation, are steadily growing. Millions of people with different social backgrounds, different political orientations, and different ideological convictions, who are part of the mass antiwar movement today remember and apply the behest of Georgi Dimitrov, the great peace fighter, who said that 'it is not sufficient to long for peace, you must fight for peace'".

Georgi Dimitrov unrelentingly taught us that victorious socialism, and, above all, the USSR are the "chief protectors of world peace and the defenders of civilization against capitalist barbarism." The Soviet country continues to be the chief material and spiritual support of progress, of the revolutionary, democratic, and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Side by side with the USSR in the front ranks of the struggle for peace, the socialist community member-countries are proceeding forward. Their mutual advantageous cooperation is expanding. Their economic, political, and cultural relations are becoming increasingly closer, the coordination of their foreign policy actions is being consolidated.

The unanimous decision of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to extend the treaty is a new, convincing proof of the will and resolve of our countries to consolidate their unity and cohesion, to defend together the position of socialism on the world scene, and to contribute to the achievement of lasting peace in Europe and the world.

Loyal to the legacy of Dimitrov, contemporary Bulgaria has based its foreign policy mainly on fraternal cooperation and friendship with the USSR and with the socialist community member-countries. This policy is aimed at the further consolidation of the unity of the socialist states, at their powerful political and economic potential.

At the present stage in the development of international relations, which is exceptionally complicated and involves great responsibility, socialist Bulgaria is conducting a Dimitrov peace policy in true sense of this word. Our country "needs lasting peace, as well as friendship and cooperation with other countries." This legacy bequeathed by Dimitrov is the guiding principle that determines the stands and actions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the international scene. Our country is a coauthor of peaceful proposals and initiatives submitted by the fraternal Warsaw Pact member-countries.

Bulgaria makes its contribution to the progress of forums, where questions of security and disarmament are being discussed, and is doing everything within its power to change for the better the present-day tense situation in Europe and the world, so that we may proceed along the path of consolidating peace and security.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively and purposefully working for the consolidation of peace in the Balkan Peninsula. Definite results have been achieved in this respect. Bulgaria is basing itself on the wish that this "powder keg" of the past should become an area of peace and security, of good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation and understanding. Our country is devoting all its efforts to the implementation of the noble idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS 18-19 JUNE

Husak Presents Report

LD192247 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with a report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the convocation and preparations of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the main tasks of the party in the precongress period, delivered yesterday at the 15th session of the party's Central Committee by Comrade Gustav Husak:

In accordance with the party statutes, the ordinary 17th CPCZ Congress is to meet next year. Having informed the Central Committee, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium decided last fall to embark on analyzing the achieved results and generalizing and summing up the experience that would result in proposals and recommendations for setting out the tasks and aims of our further progress. We submit a proposal to today's Central Committee session that the 17th congress be convened on 24 March 1986 with the following program:

1. A report of the CPCZ Central Committee on the activity of the party and development of society since the 16th congress, and the further tasks of the party.

2. A report of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

3. A report on the main directions of the party's economic and social policy in the years 1986-90 and perspectives up to the year 2000.

4. Discussion and approval of the congress documents.

5. Election of the CPCZ Central Committee and the party Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The 17th congress will assess the results achieved since the last congress and those achieved in the entire period of building advanced socialism since the beginning of the seventies. We want to point to the lasting sources of our successes and to set out the principle tasks for the coming 5 years, with a view toward the year 2000. By formulating the general guideline of building advanced socialist society for the coming period and establishing progress during its implementation, the 17th congress will undoubtedly become a significant milestone in the life of our party and people. The tasks of the present Central Committee session include a realistic assessment of the results of implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions, a critical review of existing shortcomings, and the establishment of the main directions of the preparations for the 17th congress. It is on this basis that the activity of the party at all levels, the activity of every communist and all components of the political system must be developed. The precongress period must be marked by high-level political and labor activity, so that we can fulfill the tasks set out by the 16th congress as well as possible and successfully enter the coming period. We will take care that the preparation of the congress becomes the issue of the party and all society. This corresponds to the traditions of our party, which considers its congress to be the affair not only of the communists, but also of millions of our citizens who connect their vital social safeguards and perspectives to its policy.

We are adopting the decision to convene the congress a short time after all our people celebrated the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our Republic by the glorious Soviet Army.

Gustav Husak said that the progress of the celebrations confirmed yet again the full support and trust of the broad masses of the people to the socialist system, to the policy of the CPCZ. It was an expression of our pride of the results of the 40 years of socialist construction and our deep friendship and alliance with the USSR and all the fraternal socialist countries. It demonstrated the firm character of our internationalist ties with the international communist and workers movement and our solidarity with the national liberation and progressive forces all over the world. At thousands of rallies our people paid homage with deep respect to our liberators, fighters against fascism, to the memory of all those who fought and died for our present socialist state. They demonstrated their faithfulness to the ideals of the national liberation struggle and their firm determination to develop its heritage by further strengthening socialism, progress, and peace.

The declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and the CSSR Government on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army found a wide response and support among all strata of society. The development of labor activity, initiative, and dedication on the part of the working people contributed decisively toward our achieving last year the best results in the last 4 years in fulfilling the 5-Year plan.

We are convinced that this labor effort will now be multiplied. This will benefit the whole country, every citizen. We are embarking on the immediate preparation of the 17th congress at the beginning of the second half of the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Its overall successful fulfillment and the formation of a good basis for entering the Eighth 5-Year Plan will depend on this year's economic results.

In order to achieve good results, the whole party and all the creative forces of all the working people must be mobilized. People at every workplace and in all branches must be well acquainted with their tasks and fulfill them in an enterprising manner. With greater emphasis and urgency than before, we must overcome all that is hindering our progress. We must base ourselves on the fact that not only the life in our country, but also in the world around us, is changing rapidly. This requires great responsibility in taking stock of the results we have achieved and working out a demanding and realistic program of economic, social, and cultural development of the CSSR so that it might correspond to the new conditions.

We are living in an epoch which confronts us with the acute need to utilize more efficiently the production possibilities and advantages of socialism, to speed up socialist economic and social progress. To do this there must be an all-round mobilization of the great material and spiritual potential at the disposal of our society. The results of science and technology, as well as the great possibilities provided by socialist economic integration must be developed and used to the fullest. All this produces a categorical requirement: in comparison with the present situation, to markedly increase the standard of all managerial and organizational activity and the efficiency of ideological-political activity, to comprehensively strengthen discipline and order, and to intensify everywhere demands on the quality of work. We must place increasingly greater stress on these matters. While doing so we must take into consideration the present international conditions and respect historical reality, that is, the fact that relentless class struggle is taking place in all spheres between socialism and capitalism.

When analyzing the results of the work of the party and all society, we can say that altogether the principal intentions of the 16th congress are being fulfilled successfully. The last 4 years constitute a further significant period of fruitful creative and building work.

Although we had to tackle complex problems and cope with numerous shortcomings, and although we did not manage to do everything well, we achieved further progress in all spheres of society's political, economic, and spiritual life, Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session. At the same time it was confirmed yet again what an irreplaceable role for further progress is played by the unity of the party and its leading character, its organizational work, and its close ties with the people. Faithfulness to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism; their creative application; sober, realistic policy of the party that relies on the active support of the broad masses of the working people and their socialist consciousness: All these are inexhaustible sources of our present and future successes.

In accordance with the 16th congress resolution, the Central Committee concentrated its efforts on tackling the key issues of economic and social development. It is also necessary to recall the fact that the conditions for the fulfillment of the congress economic guideline were much more demanding than originally envisaged. We had to cope with the unfavorable consequences of important changes in the international political situation and the world economy. The new U.S. Administration introduced an acute course of confrontation with the socialist world. The majority of the imperialist states intensified broad political, economic, and financial discrimination against the CSSR. This period also marked a further pronounced increase in the cost of finding raw materials, fuel and energy resources.

In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan we had to overcome the consequences of a poor harvest due to unfavorable weather. The law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan had to take these facts into account. However, this did not signify any change in the congress line. We have taken a number of measures, in particular toward reducing the proportion of production areas placing high demands on power and materials, toward limiting investments, toward restrictions on import policy, and toward more rapidly removing indebtedness in freely convertible currencies. We have also adopted some measures in the structure of production and consumption, including necessary price amendments.

In the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan there was a slowdown of the growth of the national economy and the creation of national income. It was an exceptionally difficult period, but we did not give in to difficulties and obstacles. The Central Committee launched a broad mobilization of forces of the entire party, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the organizations of the National Front, the state and economic spheres, and all working people for discovering reserves and increasing the economicalness, efficiency, and quality of work. This was the only way to ensure that the basic social and economic aims be fulfilled, that is, to maintain the achieved living standard and social guarantees of the people, and to secure economic growth and the balanced character of external economic relations. The annual member meetings and the district and regional conferences in 1983 fully supported the policy of the Central Committee. They confirmed the fact that the party and society are strong enough for the congress line to be fulfilled.

On the basis of this intensified effort, we achieved a renewal of the dynamism of development as early as 1983. This made it possible to progress with the 1984 plan tasks, which were fulfilled on the whole. This is evidence of the maturity of the party, its ability to analyze new demanding conditions, to use efficiently the wealth of gained experiences as well as possibilities and reserves, and to set out the correct policy and ways of managing.

The development of the national economy in the last 4 years and in the 5 months of this year makes it possible to say that we are fulfilling and will overfulfill the intentions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We envisage that national income will increase by approximately 11 percent, industrial production by 14 percent, and agricultural production by 9-10 percent, in comparison with the average of the last 5-year plan. We have made progress in the intensification and enhancement of efficiency of industrial and agricultural production and in consolidating self-sufficiency in food production. In accordance with the long-term targets of the changes in the production structure, processing branches are developing faster -- particularly engineering, electrotechnical industry, and industries with a domestic raw material basis. Much has been done in the development of the fuel and energy complex. Positive results have been achieved in reducing the consumption of fuels, power, minerals, and raw and production materials, as well as transportation costs. Fulfillment of tasks in investment construction improved partially.

Foreign trade has been developing more rapidly. Further progress has been achieved in the development of cooperation and specialization of production with the USSR and the other CEMA member-states. We deem it of special significance that it has been possible to markedly reduce indebtedness in freely convertible currencies, and that we have been able to maintain the balance of external economic relations with the socialist countries.

The results we have achieved, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed, enabled the people's high living standards and social guarantees to be secured in accordance with the congress resolution. Personal and particularly social consumption have increased. Although some shortcomings still exist, there has been a consolidation of the stability of the domestic market and further development of services. Old-age pensions and sickness benefits have been increased, and maternity care has been improved.

We have advanced in the development of health care, education, culture, and in the fulfillment of the comprehensive housing construction program. More attention is being paid to the protection of the environment, although we know that we face a number of important issues in this sphere. While the balance of the fulfillment of the 16th congress conclusions is altogether positive, we are fully aware of the shortcomings, whose more consistent overcoming would secure our faster progress.

The Central Committee has constantly remarked that there are considerable reserves in production, as well as in other spheres, for whose utilization no extra investments of further resources are needed. We do not wish to simply things. There are problems that cannot be solved in 1 day, not even in one 5-year plan. Immediate solutions or necessary prerequisites are not always at hand. But there are many problems that could have been tackled more quickly and must be tackled more quickly and energetically. This primarily concerns the better utilization of current production and scientific-technological potential; better valorization and more efficient use of production means, fuels and energy, raw materials, production materials, and working hours; and the qualification of the workers. A similar situation exists as far as technological standards and the quality of a number of products are concerned, which presents difficulties on the domestic market but also in foreign trade where we have constant trouble with achieving the necessary efficiency.

In a number of cases we are building our projects slowly and expensively. Sometimes the technological standards are also low. We must tackle this, whatever they cost. It primarily depends on the people; greater responsibility, initiative, conscientiousness in work on their behalf; and on strengthening organization, labor discipline, and introducing order into remuneration.

It is in the interest of the overwhelming majority of honestly working people that we act more resolutely to combat various malpractices, all cases of slovenliness and parasitism, and all attempts at acquiring income without working. Tolerance of the above phenomena, alien to socialism, causes not only economic but moral-political damage. There is a need to increase the requirements on every employee in all these respects, in particular on the style and methods of work of the leading workers along the entire line of management.

Utilization of all accessible reserves represents an immediate source for achieving more spectacular economic results in a short period of time. Purposeful orientation of effort and initiative of the people is needed to achieve this. The communists, above all, and the leading workers in state, economic, trade union, and other social organs and organizations have a great task in this respect. Of considerable service is the strengthening of planning, financial, price, technological, and supply discipline, as well as strict monitoring of the fulfillment of tasks. We also constantly bear in mind the need to tackle a number of conceptual issues connected with our further social and economic development, in particular the urgency of pronounced improvement of planning and management of the national economy. Without this, substantial improvement of the intensification of economy is not feasible.

In the perspective of development up to the year 2000, highly demanding and in many respects new tasks are arising, especially in the socioeconomic sphere. These will be discussed by the 17th party congress. This involves further progress in the building of an advanced socialist society. The basic and lasting aim of our economic policy is securing planned, dynamic development of the national economy. However, this must be supported by much more resolute and faster implementation of the party's strategic line, aimed at intensification of the economy and at increasing the efficiency, social productivity, and quality of work.

Comrade Gustav Husak then noted at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session that we see the gist of this effort primarily in further enhancing the living standards of the people, strengthening their vital and social guarantees, and creating increasingly favorable conditions for man's harmonious development. We are facing the long-term task of forming and molding the socialist way of life. This also involves intensifying the active influence of the living standard on economic growth and strengthening the socialist principles of remuneration as one of the main features of social justice. Qualitative changes in the structure of material and cultural needs of the population present continually higher demands on the quality and variety of industrial goods and food, and on the standard ofthe work of trade and services, transportation, and other spheres that determine the satisfaction of the people. We must continue to improve housing conditions, health care, and education; we must improve social security. We must proceed more resolutely in tackling the issues of living environment. The above are the directions that mark the path we are about to follow and that will find a significant place in the documents of the 17th congress.

We must achieve significant progress in the realization of the long-term strategy of the party's economic and social policy in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Its preparation must be linked with the positive results achieved in the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We must be aware that the prerequisite for securing the tasks that we assign ourselves for the future in the social and economic spheres is that the growth of the national economy must be a minimum of 3.5 percent. It is a demanding task, but analyses show that it is realistic and unavoidable.

We want to gradually achieve a level in the efficiency of economy that is comparable with the world's industrially developed countries and to increase our contribution to economic competition between socialism and capitalism.

Responsible preparation of the next 5-year plan is one of the key tasks on which we must concentrate great effort in the precongress period. We must be more resolute in including in it the conclusions of the 8th, 10th, and 11th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee. Economic management workers, party organs and organizations, and the organs of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement must not allow reserves to be hidden and must not support unjustified demands for investment and the work force. The drafting of the plan must not be a matter of cunning, as can be seen today, but a search for ways to overcome more difficult tasks and to make the best possible use of our resources.

In the same way we must not allow those who are good managers, who do not hide reserves, who do not underestimate their possibilities, and who make full use of them for the benefit of socialism and society to suffer for this. On the contrary, they must be rewarded. The achievement of a general turn toward intensification, a quicker strengthening of the qualitative areas of production, an enhanced technological level of the national economy and high efficiency of valorized processes -- these are the vital demands of the day, of the pressing path to securing significant growth of the efficiency of the economy and social productivity of labor. This increases demands on efficient development, the realization of structural changes, the modernization of engineering and electronics, in particular, but also other selected areas of the processing industry, toward the intensification and stability of agricultural and food production. The fulfillment of all these intentions depends primarily on a more decisive and comprehensive implementation of progress in science and technology. We still cannot be satisfied with the rate and score of this strategic task. We must develop a considerably greater effort to become equal more quickly to the demands of the scientific-technological revolution.

This means that we must place greater demands on our research and development foundation and the implementation of its results in practice, make greater use of the latest discoveries of world science and technology, to make more energetic use of modern progressive technologies and to be more decisive in securing mass innovation of products where considerable possibilities have still not been utilized.

We must pay continued attention to the movement of improvement. In this context I would like to point out, Comrade Gustav Husak said, that we have adopted a number of programs that we must consistently bring into everyday life. This concerns in particular the nuclear program, the program of the electronization of the national economy, automation, robotization and the introduction of flexible production systems, the program of the rationalization of the consumption of fuels, energy, minerals, and other materials making use of secondary raw materials, the program of development of sectors securing the nutrition of the people and the development of biotechnologies.

A prerequisite of the realization of these programs is the wide participation of the scientific and technological intelligentsia and comprehensive use of the workers' creative initiative. The task before us is to strengthen the authority of skilled workers, engineers, builders, and technologists, and to enhance the material and moral stimulation of their work. We must pay particular attention to investment policy, making it fundamentally more efficient. Requirements for investment must not be based on subjective wishes, but must strictly respect the resources at our disposal and the priority needs that must be secured. We must make strict evaluations everywhere of the use of existing basic funds and the social contribution of each proposed investment action, strictly regulate the extent of construction work that has been started, reduce construction deadlines, and implement the structural changes and main directions of scientific and technical development.

It is necessary to strengthen considerably the proportion of the engineering and technology sector of investment, the extent of reconstruction and modernization, and to make them part of the fundamental content of the investment policy. We must also secure the necessary maintenance and repair of the existing fund of apartments and buildings. This has to be included in the calculations of the balance and structure of funds for construction.

In setting out our further social economic development we place fundamental importance on the introduction of our economy into socialist integration as intensively as possible. Economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with socialist countries, particularly the USSR, was and remains the key factor of our stability and the development of our national economy. The ways of deepening it further were evaluated at the summit conference of CEMA member-states on economic issues. The conclusions adopted, which offer new possibilities for considerable acceleration of scientific and technical development and the widening of cooperation and specialization of production within the framework of the socialist community, will be consistently implemented. We attach great importance to the Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation With the USSR Until the Year 2000, which was recently signed in Moscow. This program, which is the start of a new stage of mutual cooperation, must, together with the conclusions of the economic summit conference, become the basis for working out the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the long-term forecast.

We are preparing long-term programs of cooperation with other socialist countries also. An issue of principled [as heard] importance, on whose solution we must concentrate great attention in the interest of our economic policy strategy, is further perfecting the planning and management of the national economy, and improvement of the operation of the economic mechanism at all levels. We will not go the way of various market concepts, the way of weakening socialist joint ownership and the party's leading role in the economy. We do not have good experiences with this. It is a case of a whole complex of requirements connected with further improvement of the quality of central management and planning while making more effective use of economic tools and value relations, of finding the position and roles of individual levels of management, of enhancing their ability to manage and make decisions through knowledge of the subject. It is a matter of implementation that corresponds to the balance between the center and the initiative of enterprise collectives, and the strengthening of the responsibility and jurisdiction of enterprises for the results of management and better satisfaction of the needs of society.

We proceed from the fact that working in them are overwhelmingly capable and responsible economic officials and well functioning party organizations. It is necessary to intensify more consistently the khozraschet system, material incentives and direct dependence of the earnings of each working team and each employee on the final results of their work, and expand the brigade system of work organization and remuneration. The system of management, which is based on the principle of democratic centralism, must create conditions for the further growth of the participation of the working people in management and the strengthening of their incentives in the improvement of production and active promotion of the qualitative aspects of management in each enterprise, plant, and in each organization.

The raising of the effectiveness of the economic mechanism must not be tackled with undue slowness. This is not an easy task. We must, however, set about it fearlessly, in a creative manner and with a high degree of party responsibility, to eliminate everything that impedes the healthy development of the economy. At the same time we stress once again that in light of these important requirements improving the quality of direct managerial and organizational work comes into the forefront even more markedly.

As has already been said, there are not a small number of weak spots in its standard. Also in this regard we must increase our effort to eliminate routine and inertia with greater resolve. This applies both to the central bodies and the lower levels of management. It is essential to promote with greater exactingness the Leninist system of thinking and style of work, and to master and apply new attitudes corresponding to the requirements of intensification.

We shall give our full support to those leading officials who in fulfilling their duties do not eschew conflicts and sound risks, and who ensure tasks from the viewpoint of the needs of socialism and the requirements of the time. In this sense we must approach the selection, training, placement, and assessment of cadres. Party bodies and organizations, all communists must deal responsibly with all these questions also during the preparations for the 17th congress.

Comrade Gustav Husak, speaking at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, went on to recall that along with the securing of economic and social tasks, we devoted great attention to the improvement of the political system and the deepening of socialist democracy. In the joint effort in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th congress, the bond between the working class, cooperative farmers, and the intelligentsia -- all the working people -- has been strengthened further. The relations between our nations and minorities are developing on the Leninist principles of equality and equal rights, expressed in the federative structure of our state. It is our duty to protect, develop comprehensively and strengthen this good coexistence and fraternal cooperation.

The activity of the National Front in unifying interests, satisfying needs and increasing the participation of people in the shaping, implementing, and supervising of our policy developed further. We are convinced that for the National Front and all its organizations the convening of the 17th congress will be an impulse for a further raising of political and public activity and working initiative.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement does a great work in ensuring the participation in the implementation of the economic and social program of the party and in organizing their initiative and in applying their rights. But the appreciation of its work must not lead us to complacency. The present period places especially high demands on trade unions as the largest organization of the working people. Without their more active participation it would not be possible to achieve a decisive turn in the intensification of the national economy, in the effort to raise effectiveness and quality, in bringing about a high degree of discipline and applying the principle of remuneration in accordance with the amount and quality of work. It depends in no small degree on the trade unions in ensuring that the tasks connected with the assertion of this line penetrate the consciousness and conduct of people so that we would acquire true housekeepers [hospodar], possessing a truly socialist attitude to work and common property.

Everyday care for working and living conditions at the same time awakens and encourages the initiative of the working people, which hides within itself an inexhaustible and irreplaceable source of the development of our socialist community. From this angle it is essential to set about organizing more effective forms of socialist competition.

The goal of the report of the Presidium was not to evaluate the work of all organizations united in the National Front. The congress will concern itself with this. The demanding nature of requirements for improving the style and methods of work that ensue from the tasks of the precongress period does, however, affect us all. We expect that the Socialist Union of Youth, in particular, will continue to deepen its influence on the young generation and will come forward with proposals for involving young people in the best possible way in solving the problems of social development.

We must continue to consider the healthy growth of the young generation as one of our formost duties, a concern for all of society. In the past period we gave a lot of effort to increasing the role of the national committees and local organs of the state and management. We concerned ouselves with perfecting their work at an independent session of the CPCZ Central Committee. It can be said that in the recent period the share of the national committees in securing political and economic tasks and satisfying the social and cultural needs of the inhabitants is growing.

Great shortcomings do remain in a number of areas, in particular in the speed and quality of services, in the management of the home fund, its upkeep and modernization, and in care for health and the environment. The city and local national committees are entrusted with considerable means and extensive jurisdiction. They must make better use of them.

We will also continue to implement the tried principle of democratic centralism in the activity of social organizations and state organs. In doing this we consider the main goal to be deepening socialist democracy: widening people's participation in management and in running affairs of statewide and local importance. This is the basic path to dynamism of all social forces' releasing and making use of the extensive creative activity and initiative of citizens as well as forming their socialist awareness and attitudes.

Taking priority in state administration management work beginning at the center, as well as in social organizations, is the demand for an improvement in the quality and style of work methods. The role and responsibility of central organs remains very important. Efforts to manage everyone and everything from above, however, issuing an overabundance of directives, regulations, and instructions, conflicts with our policy. Management -- and this concerns all levels -- must stimulate initiative and open the way for independence and activity. At the same time we must not forget that it is always necssary to link rights with duty, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized. It is also vital to create more possibilities for an exchange of opinions among people, to take more notice of their points and suggestions, to develop constructive criticism, and not to allow people to meet up with indifference and bureaucracy, with insensitivity and condescension.

The state administration and the apparatus of social organizations must work in a more qualified way and with greater political responsibility. They must work with the knowledge that everything we do is for the people, for their contented life, and for the development of our socialist society. Connected with this is the strengthening of socialist legality and the protection of the citizen against all those who break social rules.

We have given and will continue to give great attention to strengthening the defense capability and security of our homeland. We take care that our People's Army, in close alliance with the armies of the Warsaw Pact, the National Security Corps, the armed units of the Ministry of the Interior and the people's militias, give firm security for the peaceful life of our people.

The socialist awareness of our people continues to strengthen in the fulfillment of the congress tasks. This is reflected in all areas of our life. Having overcome the crisis in the party and society, ideological and politically educational work takes first place in our activity. We concentrate our efforts on firmly linking that awareness with practice, so that it will became the whole party's cause to mobilize the workers to responsible and creative activity, and to selfless and conscientious fulfillment of tasks. There is no doubt that this has played its part in the results achieved.

As is true in all other sectors, there is a need to improve quality and effectiveness in ideological work. It must be more helpful in implementing an atmosphere of great demand, in creating a Marxist-Leninist world view and strong socialist conviction in each person, which will be expressed in social morality, patriotism, and internationalism.

Therein lies the basis of the conscious attitude toward work, the creative activity of the working people, and their participation in the fight against everything that harms socialism. An important factor influencing the success of this work was and remains the example set by communists -- how selflessly they work, how creatively they apply party policy, and how they conduct themselves in public and in private.

Another reason we must devote increased attention to ideological work is our exposure to ever more insidious and sharp attacks by our enemies. The reactionary forces of imperialism are stepping up psychological warfare against the countries of socialism. Ideological work must be aggressive; it must explain convincingly the advantages of socialism, expose the antipopular essence of contemporary imperialism, and teach pride in our national history, in which revolutionary and progressive traditions that our party continues played an important role. In our propaganda we must eschew shallow forms of educational work, formalism, and dodging problems.

Mass communication media are fulfilling an especially responsible role in the entire system of socialist education, in mobilizing people's creative forces. They must be even more effective in developing activity, publicizing the experiences of the working people, promoting conscious discipline, and in shaping public opinion and civic attitudes.

One of the main tasks we are placing before them in the present period is to help implement the party's economic policy. They have no small responsibility in shaping people's economic concepts. The key task of the press, radio, and television is to provide timely, factual, and the most complete information about the tasks and problems of the development of our society, the result of socialist construction, and about what is going on in our country and the world at large.

The immediacy and truthfulness of reports is an important factor in strengthening the confidence of the people in party policy. Communication media have great responsibility for the constructive exchange of views, for the dissemination of positive experiences of the working people. They must also pillory shortcomings from principled party positions. Working people, too, have the right to know what conclusions are drawn from criticism, whether remedial action was taken, whether malpractices that were criticized were eliminated, and how their comments are acted upon.

We have devoted great care during the past years to up-bringing and education, and the development of sciences, culture, and the arts. Important changes concerning organization and content are gradually being carried out in education. Their aim is to put the up-bringing and education of the young generation in line with the present and long-range requirements of the national economy, scientific and technological progress, and social practice. School, family, working collective -- the entire society must see to it that the young generation continues in the work begun by our revolution, that socialist collectiveness, the resolve to build and if necessary defend our homeland is an integral part of it. It is necessary to give greater responsibility to young people. A positive and creative attitude to socialism is indeed shaped and created in this process. At the same time we must take care to ensure that the ever growing educational standard of people is fully developed.

The current stage and long-range prospects of the development of our society place especially high demands on the standard of work of the scientific front. The need to forge ahead faster, to achieve greater effectiveness and final results also applies to this area.

We attach great importance to the further development of culture and arts, their contribution to strengthening ideological maturity and moral principles of people, and to nurturing man's positive attitude to life and work for socialism. From this springs a great responsibility for artists and all cultural workers to link culture and arts with the tasks of the party and the people in fulfilling the aims of building an advanced socialist society.

The preparation of the congress will be influenced not only by internal political development, by how we work and fulfill tasks -- and this is the most important thing -- but by events that are going on and will take place in the world. In all our activity we must continuously take into account the international-political situation and react to it actively. The better that people see the mutual dependence between our internal and external policy, the better they will understand the many connections linked with the development and defense of socialism.

We are living in a period when international events are in rapid motion. The present world situation can be characterized as a sharpened struggle between the forces of socialism, peace and progress, and the forces of capitalism, war and reaction. On the one side, socialism is growing and gaining in strength in the world, and the national liberation movement is expanding in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. On the other side, there are the attempts of the most reactionary forces of imperialism and in particular the American one to reverse this trend; to thwart the results of years-long efforts of the socialist countries to bring about peaceful coexistence and competition, attempts to restore lost historical initiative; and through continuous arms buildup to gain a military superiority so as to be able to dictate their will to the socialist countries and the world at large.

It is the USSR, the reliable guarantor of progress and peace, which constitutes the main obstacle to the realization of their aggressive designs for world domination. This is why it has become the object of their overt and covert attacks. Imperialism can step up or moderate its aggressivity, it can choose either a warmongering or peaceful rhetoric, but its endeavors are always the same: to weaken socialism and to halt and suppress the revolutionary national liberation movement.

Lately the militaristic forces of imperialism have begun to put stakes more and more on the policy of confrontation. They are fanning flashpoints of tension in various parts of the world. This has inevitably led to the aggravation of the international situation on all continents, and from this springs a great danger for all nations. At the same time mankind is faced, along with the defense of peace, with many other worldwide problems. The forces of all states and nations must be concentrated on their solution. How much poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and people without basic medical care are there in the world? How many resources are needed to protect the environment, to seek and exploit new energy sources, to ensure the peaceful use of space, and to exploit deposits in the world's oceans? It would be enough merely to reduce arms expenditure, as proposed by the USSR, and the world would have at its disposal resources for tackling these urgent tasks.

The more imperialism compromises itself before mankind, the deeper it gets bogged down in international conflicts and inner social turmoils, the more it is stepping up attacks against socialism and slandering socialism. We do not claim that socialism is without problems, that it has resolved everything, but history has not yet known a more humane and just social system.

Socialism: This is peace, work, harmonious development of man, and a happy life for mankind. We do not need to prove its advantages by war by the destruction of human lives and material and cultural values, by the accumulation of new, destructive weapons, but by peaceful coexistence and competition. Mankind has no other rational alternative.

In conflict with this is the policy of American imperialism, according to which it is no longer enough to accumulate nuclear weapons on earth. Now it is endeavoring to place them in space. It is apparent that space weapons are to become an integral part of the American offensive arsenal. The hopes of imperialism to in this way secure the capability of dealing the first nuclear strike against the socialist countries are false, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak.

It is a wonder that the confrontation course of the militaristic forces has provoked serious misgivings among the realistically thinking politicians in the capitalist world and deepened the awareness of responsibility for the fate of civilization in various political and public circles. This is why the new Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States generated such hope. Their course to date, however, shows that the United States did not come to Geneva with honest intentions. This is also confirmed by its attitude toward the new, important proposals conveyed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and through which the USSR has once again clearly demonstrated its goodwill to reach positive results in the talks.

NATO states have been doing everything possible to distort and conceal these proposals from their people, declaring them propaganda. The world would be grateful if the ruling circles in the United States would also come forward with such propaganda. The numerous proposals submitted by the USSR and other socialist countries show ways of resolving the most burning problems of the present world.

The Warsaw Pact plays an indispensable role in this struggle. For our nations it has become a firm guarantee of freedom and independence and has proved itself in ensuring peaceful conditions for building socialism. Along with the other member-states, we signed the extension of its validity and the Federal Assembly recently approved it, according to the will of the people. Our party and state will continue to share actively in the coordinated course of the countries of the socialist community, in the interest of the preservation of peace and the strengthening of the socialist positions in the world, and will develop both bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the socialist countries at all levels and in all sectors.

The international communist and workers movement is an important revolutionary force in the present world. The CPCZ regards all-round contacts with the fraternal parties of exceptional importance and will continue to further strengthen them. We are convinced that it would strengthen the unity and cohesion of the entire movement -- as we stressed at the 16th congress -- if an international conference of communist and workers parties were convened.

Having taken into account external conditions, and despite the aggravated international situation, we are approaching the preparation of the congress with optimism and certainty that peace will be preserved, that not warmongering but peace forces will prevail. Our conviction does not spring from God's wishes but from the growth of the real strength of the USSR, the socialist community, and the peace movement in the world. This must not, however, make us carefree. The more conscientiously we work to reinforce the political, economic, and defense strength of the CSSR, the greater our contribution to the preservation of life on earth will be.

Firm alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries, the strengthening of the might of the socialist community, support for national liberation struggles, and the struggle for the maintenance of peace in the world remains the essence of our foreign policy.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to recall that the forthcoming annual membership meetings of primary organizations and party conferences have an indispensable place in the preparation of the congress. They must contribute to the further strengthening of the unity of party ranks, to the reinforcement of the leading role played by the party and its ability to take action, to the improvement of the quality of the style and methods of work of party bodies and organizations, and to their closer links with the people.

It will be a requirement of exceptional importance to ensure that the tasks which the Central Committee is discussing are fully projected in the preparation and proceedings of the annual membership meetings and party conferences, and in the specific conditions of the work of each party organization, each party body, and all communists irrespective of what sector they work in. It is essential to rally around all the forces within the party for their consistant implementation. The annual membership meetings and party conferences will take stock of how the party bodies and organizations concerned themselves with improving the quality of work, and how much they were concerned with the membership base, the growth of the standard of internal party life, and the effectiveness of political-organizational and ideological-educational work. The more than 1.65 million-strong army of communists represents an enormous force influencing all sectors of our life.

Since the 16th party congress, 241,245 candidate members have been accepted as fully party members, out of whom 59.6 percent are workers. The social, age, and qualification composition of the party, as the informative report on the improvement of the quality of the membership base shows in greater detail, is developing in line with the congress directive. The strengthening of and qualitative improvement in the party ranks must continuously be the center of our attention. It is the duty of all party bodies and organizations to approach these tasks with the highest possible responsibility and increase demands on the quality of those in line for acceptance.

Great demands on the education of communists arise from the fact that 53 percent of members have been accepted into the party ranks since 1970; in our works organizations this proportion is even higher. We shall continue to link the growth of their activity, their ideological and political readiness, with the daily struggle for the realization of the party's policy and the deepening of its influence. In promoting precongress activity it is essential to more emphatically apply the principle everywhere that what was good enough to fulfill tasks in the past cannot be enough today and less so tomorrow. Every communist and especially those holding leading posts must be aware of this.

The annual party meetings must always be marked by a factual and working character. They must deeply analyze the activity of the party organs and organizations, evaluate them correctly, make the appropriate conclusions, adopt the necessary measures, and immediately undertake their realization. It is necessary to ensure that they take place in an atmosphere of internal party democracy, that they are imbued with a critical and self-critical approach to the achievement of results and the effectiveness of personal party work, and that they show ways to perfect it further.

While we praise all that is good, there are more than a few problems that we must think about so that we can rid party work of all expressions of self-satisfaction, looking inward, and unnecessary bureaucracy that weakens direct links with primary organizations: a living, personal contact with the people.

The regional and district committees and primary organizations must ensure that the precongress period is marked by stimulating activity; that the Central Committee resolutions reach the entire party in the same way, so that the specific points are reliably worked out; and that everyday work with the people, in those places where decisions about the adopted measures are being made, develop for the resolutions' fulfillment. It is also necessary to work with the suggestions and points that arise from the primary organizations right up to the Central Committee, and to make use of them in the preparation of party meetings as an important tool of understanding. We are counting on making use of the wealth of these suggestions in the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Within the party we also encounter leniency toward shortcomings and expressions of formalism. It is necessary to work against them more decisively, to enlist the force of party organizaions and the workers to overcome them. We must consistently strengthen party and state discipline regarding the measures adopted in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium letter on deepening the effectiveness of the struggle against infringements of the principles of socialist legality, morality, and discipline. Connected with this is the demand to enhance the effectiveness of the system of control by strengthening the influence of party organs, organizations, and the control and auditing commissions. It will be necessary for the annual membership meetings and party conferences to concern themselves specifically with these questions and to adopt measures for more forceful overcoming of weak points.

Party organs and organizations must everywhere, at all sectors and workplaces, be reliable organizers of the fulfillment of the party line. The annual meetings and in particular party conferences in regions and districts must pay exceptional and -- I don't hesitate to say -- the most attention to cadre work in order to elevate it to a higher level. Without this it is very difficult to imagine the perfecting of all aspects of the life of society and an effective solution to the tasks of the age. It is still true that everything is decided by people and by their attitude, abilities, conscience, and selflessness, Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 15th session of the party's Central Committee.

Our party and its Central Committee have as their point of departure the principle of the stability of cadres. This does not mean, however, that weak points should not be resolved and the cadres not strengthened. We must approach cadre changes with sensitivity but also with an awareness of social responsibility in those places where the people cannot cope or do not show sufficient determination to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them and the demands made on them. It is necessary to purposefully follow the experiences of older cadres with the zest of younger, talented workers and to involve more women in posts. The annual membership meetings and party conferences bear a great responsibility for electing new committees that correspond to the needs of the present stage of society's development. If some comrades are not reelected it will not be because they have let us down, but because of a need to improve quality and to enable party organs to perform demanding work.

On all levels it is necessary to take a thoughtful and responsible approach to the selection of talented, politically mature, and technically able candidates for the new bodies, who have the people's confidence and enjoy their support because of their consistency and principled stand in implementing party policy. Only in this way can party bodies and organizations be a reliable guarantor of the entire cadre work within the area in which they operate.

This applies fully to the approach to elections in the representative bodies at all levels and to improving, on the basis of the cadres, the quality of the economic and state apparatus and management structures of the entire political system.

It is nothing new when I say that the party can assert its leading role, above all, by the correct cadre policy, the correct selection and placement of cadres and their supervision. Only by observing this Leninist principle can one put an end to substitutions for the economic and state management apparatus, which results in weakening its responsibility, use of alibis, and making party work ineffective. We shall demand from party bodies and organizations and from leading officials a more consistent application of the comprehensive concept of work with cadres and increased attention to shaping entire working collectives and training young workers, technicians, designers, and personnel of other key professions closely linked with scientific and technological progress.

Party bodies and especially primary organizations must also pay greater attention to the application of democratic principles in the selection and placement of cadres, take into account the views of the working people, and see to it that those who are put in charge of workplaces have the necessary authority and confidence.

These are the main issues and tasks on which we must now concentrate our entire effort from the top to the bottom in order to come to the 17th congress with the best possible results and a well-thought-out, realistic program for the further development of our society, and with the firm resolve to implement it consistantly, declared Comrade Gustav Husak. We have all the necessary internal and external prerequisites for this. Our party is strong, ideologically united, and capable of taking action. We lean on the confidence of our people who fully support the building of an advanced socialist society.

We possess a reliable backup and the source of inexhaustible possibilities in the firm friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. The preparation of the 27th CPSU Congress provides us with an encouraging inspiration in setting for ourselves more challenging aims and tasks. Our recent visit in the USSR once again demonstrated the total unity of both our parties and their unbreakable will to further strengthen and deepen mutual, comprehensive cooperation. Comradely and businesslike talks, conducted with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, showed with what understanding Soviet comrades approach all the issues we are tackling today in our country. They confirmed that in the USSR we possess the most loyal friend on whom we can rely in everything. The fact that the CPCZ and the CSSR have a good name in the USSR and that the Soviet people see in us a close and reliable ally is also very important. This is an enormous commodity which we shall expand.

We are convinced that the Central Committee will approve the proposed direction of the preparation of the 17th congress, that our party, its bodies, and organizations, each communist, irrespective in which sector he works, all the working people, the entire National Front, state and economic bodies will do their utmost to fulfill the tasks ahead of us.

Resolution Adopted

AU211134 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Resolution of the 15th Session of the CPCZ Central Committee" adopted in Prague on 19 June]

[Text] At its session held on 18-19 June 1985, the CPCZ Central Committee discussed the "Report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the Convocation and Preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Main Tasks of the Party in the Precongress Period," delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The CPCZ Central Committee decides:

To convene the 17th CPCZ Congress on 24 March 1986, with the following agenda:

1. Report of the CPCZ Central Committee on the party's activity and the development of society since the 16th CPCZ Congress, and other tasks of the party.

2. Report of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

3. Report on the main directions of the party's economic and social policy in 1986-90 and long-term prospects for the period ending in the year 2000.

4. Discussion and approving of congress documents.

5. Election of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The CPCZ Central Committee lays down the following criteria for the election of delegates to the 17th party congress:

-- Every 1,000 members of the CPCZ to be represented by a delegate with a full vote.

-- Every 5,000 candidate members of the CPCZ to be represented by 1 delegate with an advisory vote.

II.

It approves the report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee, as a directive for the work of party bodies, organizations, and communists in all spheres in the precongress period, for the preparation of the annual membership meetings of primary organizations, plenary meetings, party conferences, the CPSL Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The CPCZ Central Committee resolution specifies that the annual membership meetings of primary organizations of the CPCZ must be held in November-December 1985; plenary meetings, enterprise, plant, local, and city conferences must be held by the beginning of January 1986 at the latest; district conferences of the party on 18-19 January 1986 and 25-26 January 1986; regional conferences of the party on 15-16 February 1986.

The CPCZ Central Committee instructs the Presidium and the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee, the regional and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava, and the district and ward committees and primary organizations, to develop a purposeful political-organizational, ideological-educational, and mass-political work toward consistent realization of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, to ensure the content, cadre, and organizational preparation, and the holding of annual membership meetings, plenary meetings, and party conferences in enterprises, plants, and localities, and the district, regional, and city conferences of the party, the Congress of the CPSL and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The CPCZ Central Committee resolution pledges communist officials of the state and economic bodies and social organizations to implement consistently the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the creation of the party's economic and social program for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and in preparing the long-term prospect of the development of our socialist society for the next period, and to involve the working people as much as possible in the preparation and fulfillment of the plan.

The CPCZ Central Committee expects that the program orientation of preparations for the congress will have become a stimulus for further development of the creative potential of the people, its social and work activity and initiative, and for the development of the socialist competition to mark the 17th congress and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ, and that the many and stimulating initiatives and movements for the high quality of work and for the speeding up of intensification and the practical implementation of scientific-technological progress, will have found a broad creative response. The CPCZ Central Committee is convinced that all party, state, economic, and social bodies and organizations, communists, members of other parties, and nonparty members, and workers in all spheres, will contribute actively, with initiative and concrete deeds to the fulfillment of the decisive economic tasks and the electoral program of the National Front.

The CPCZ Central Committee further approves the report on the activity of the Presidium, the Secretariat, and the commissions of the party's Central Committee in the period since the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in December 1984, and takes note of the following:

1. the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the annual membership meetings of primary organizations, plenary meetings, and party conferences before the 17th CPCZ Congress,

2. the assessment of the membership meetings of primary organizations of the CPCZ at the beginning of 1985,

3. the assessment of the development and the improvement of the quality of the party's membership bases in 1984 and since the 16th CPCZ Congress,

4. a review of the activity of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ in 1983-84.

COMMENTARY CONTRASTS CHEMICAL WEAPON DEVELOPMENTS

LD221122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The prohibition of chemical weapons is one of the most burning questions in efforts to bring about disarmament. This is because in addition to nuclear weapons, these constitute the greatest threat to life on our planet. The whole problem once again gained a great deal of attention this week. This is the subject of the following commentary.

International agencies this week carried two reports concerning the same problem. The first one talks about the joint initiative of the West German Social Democratic Party and the SED in the interest of creating a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. According to the other one, the U.S. Congress allowed the Pentagon more than $124 million to be used for the production of new chemical weapons. In the second instance, this was a ruthless step, especially when we take into account the fact that an outline of possible agreements on some aspects of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons has begun to emerge at the Geneva disarmament conference.

As Viktor Israelyan, the head of the Soviet delegation at the talks, rightly stressed in this connection, the decision of the U.S. Congress to release more than $124 million for the production of new binary chemical weapons this year will complicate the entire problem further.

The Pentagon, moreover, does not intend to take seriously the conditions that preceded the decision by Congress. This means that the production of chemical weapons can only begin after 30 September 1987 and only after the agreement of U.S. allies to their storage in Europe. Officials of the U.S. Department of Defense do not even try to hide the fact that they regard this as merely unimportant formalities. As the American press recalls, the United States already possesses at least 150,000 tons of chemical weapons and more than 3 million pieces of chemical munition both at home and abroad, and above all in the FRG.

With the production of a new generation of chemical weapons, in regard to other military programs, Washington has the sole aim of attaining military superiority over the USSR. The binary weapon containing two elements, which combine after impact and produce deadly nerve-paralyzing gas, is regarded by the Pentagon in the same way as medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron bombs. Similar to the neutron weapons, the new chemical weapons destroy everything living but valuable material objects remain intact.

Nonetheless, this argument of the supporters of the so-called "silent death" has not generated any enthusiasm in the world. On the contray, people still have freshly in mind the tragedy of the Indian city of Bhopal, which demonstrated with horrifying convincingness the true face of chemical death. This is also why the peace-loving and progressive forces of all of Europe welcomed the proposal to create a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe, worked out jointly by experts from both German states. At the begining the zone would comprise the territory of the GDR, the CSSR and the FRG. The eventual agreement, however, would be open to other countries. In this country, in the CSSR, the idea of a framework agreement on the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe as one of the possible steps to curb armament, finds full support.

PPR'S SIWICKI CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Vaclavik

AU201114 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jun 85 pp 12

[CTK report: "For a Further Development of Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, received in Prague on 18 June a delegation of the Polish Peoples's Army, led by Army General Florian Siwicki, PPR minister of national defense. The ministers briefed each other on the fulfillment of tasks and the results of economic and social development, and so on the ensurance of their countries defense abilites. They assessed issues of the further development of cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Polish People's Army. They also spoke of the contribution of the members of both armies to the realization of defense and security policy; the improvement of combat and political preparation; and the enhancement of the troops' combat readiness.

They pointed out the dangerous development of the current international and military-political situation as a consequence of the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces, and the significance of consolidating the preparedness of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

During their deliberations, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they also assessed other issues of common interest.

The talks were also attended by Colonel General Miloslav Blahnik, chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army and CSSR first deputy minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army; Colonel General Karel Rusov, CSSR first deputy minister of national defense; and other representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Col Gen Milan Vaclavik gave a dinner in the Hrzan Palace in Prague in honor of the delegation of the Polish People's Army.

It was attended by representatives of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The guests included Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, attached to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense.

In the course of the evening, the two ministers delivered brief speeches. In their speeches they underscored the unbreakable friendship between the people of our countries; the significance of consolidating the socialist community; and the significance of cohesion of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. They expressed appreciation of the peace initiatives undertaken by the USSR, which is consistently realizing the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence.

The dinner took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Departs 21 June

LD211359 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The PPR military delegation led by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense and candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, ended its official, friendly visit to the CSSR and left for the PPR by air today.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the delegation was seen off by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, and members of his collegium, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials in the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Col Gen Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces at the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense, was also present at the departure ceremony.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PREPARES FOR 11TH SED CONGRESS

Meeting Opens

LD201101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1011 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- The 10th session of the SED Central Committee opened in Berlin today. The Politburo report was presented by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Honecker Speaks

LD202016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- In his speech on preparations for the 11th SED Congress, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said the following at the 10th Central Committee meeting:

The plans to convene the 11th party congress have, as we have all seen, met with a great response in our party and among the people. Manifold are the initiatives that aim to make preparations for the 11th party congress in all spheres of social life a matter for all the people by means of a broad mass movement for strengthening socialism and for safeguarding peace. All this makes great demands on us, on our party, and on every comrade.

It is above all a matter of further deepening the existing relationship of trust between the party and people. This will put us in a position in the future, too, to master any task that we must resolve in the political, economic, and cultural sphere in further shaping developed socialist society and creating conditions for the gradual transition to communism.

Our people expect us to defend, with the same circumspection and determination that we have shown in past years, their right to a life in peace and freedom on the basis of socialist production relations and to ensure a further increase in their prosperity by encouraging their will to achieve. It is our duty to do justice to this expectation because it corresponds with our striving to place the further shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR on a broader basis through a high increase in performance.

The growing popular movement for preparation of the 11th party congress underscores the determination of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and all working people of the GDR to continue purposefully in the future, too, the good path embarked upon under the leadership of the SED with the decisions of its 10th party congress. This is all the more important because dangerous tensions still overshadow the world situation, and averting a nuclear inferno and defending and safeguarding peace has literally become a question of mankind's existence. The more stably and dynamically socialism develops, the more it increases its economic strength and enhances its potential, the more convincingly it brings it advantages to bear, and the more powerfully it influences the struggle for peace and for happy prospects for the peoples. This realization has struck deep roots in the thoughts and actions of the people of our country.

Particularly in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation, this has become clear in especially striking fashion. Our people demonstrated their unshakable friendship with the USSR and paid tribute to the historic achievement of the anti-Hitler coalition and all members of the antifascist resistance.

In so doing we reflected more strongly than ever on the roots of our strength, the revolutionary traditions of the German labor movement which, despite the sacrifices in blood and property inflicted on it by the Hitlerite gangs, fought for the freedom of the German people under the most difficult conditions. In connection with the 40th anniversary, our party performed extensive political-ideological work. In reflecting upon history, the lessons of the bitter struggle to save mankind from the brown barbarity and the lessons of World War II were drawn for application to the present.

Many people thus only then fully realized what an enormous achievement it is for the workers' and peasants' state, the GDR, to have arisen for the first time on German soil in the heart of Europe. Our people belong to the builders of the new world of socialism, freedom, and human dignity. The peace won at the end of World War II at the cost of bloody sacrifice is for us the supreme dictate of state policy and the basic concern of every citizen. Here we have eradicated militarism and imperialism root and branch and have thus created a firm foundation for the peaceful future of our people and for friendship with all peoples.

As is customary with us, the 11th SED Congress will also draw up a balance sheet of the work accomplished to date, and on the basis of an exact analysis of the specific situation will take decisions reaching far into the future. When the SED ends its consultations, it will be exactly 4 decades to the day since Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, with their historic handshake at the unification party congress of the KPD and the SPD, ended the decades-old split in the German working class, with its grave consequences, and thus gave birth to the united revolutionary militant party, the SED.

Thus came into being that political force of society which since then, closely allied with all working people, is successfully proceeding along the path of enormous changes in the life of our country and in our conflict with imperialism. Under its leadership, the immortal ideas of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Ilich Lenin are also being realized on German soil, and the GDR, owing to the creativity of her people, has become the politically stable, economically efficient, culturally flourishing nation that is today recognized throughout the world. In fraternal alliance with the USSR and firmly anchored in the socialist community, it will fulfill its responsibility on the dividing line between the social systems of socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on our continent.

Coming from the people, rooted in it, and serving it, our party is guided in all its policies by the spirit of socialism, which consists in doing everything for the well-being of the people and for the happiness of the working people. As stated in our program and as adopted unanimously by the ninth party congress, the further shaping of developed socialist society is a historic process of far-reaching political, economic, social and intellectual-cultural changes.

From year to year, socialism embodies in our country the results of the work and struggle of many generations. To our pleasure, recently at the 12th FDJ parliament we found confirmation of the enthusiasm with which the youth stand in the front ranks as coshapers of the socialist present and communist future, and time and time again prove themselves to be the helpers and fighting reserve of our party. With conviction the youth have committed themselves to their socialist homeland and its accomplishment of outstanding achievements to ensure its prosperity and reliable defense.

In the further shaping of developed socialist society in our country, the proven alliance policy of our party is very important. Our party is unceasingly consolidating the alliance of the working class with the cooperative farmers class, the intelligentsia, and the other working people.

The cooperation of the parties and mass organizations, united in the democratic bloc and in the GDR National Front, which has matured and been tested for over 4 decades, gives people of all classes and levels the possibility of developing their initiative in helping with work planning and government. In completing the tasks that reach into the next millenium we are also building on the creative cooperation of the Democratic Peasants Party, the CDU, the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, and the NDP.

Our course, we see the preparations for the 11th party congress and the objectives that our party congress will elaborate not only in their immediate significance for the GDR but also in their international connection. Here the strengthening of the friendship with the USSR and the strengthening of the socialist community and its unity and cohesion stand in the foreground. Our countries must resolve tasks that have far-reaching implications for the fate of mankind.

On the one hand, these tasks derive from the new stage of social policy development in the states of our community. More rapid progress in the intensification of their economies and in all areas of socialist economic integration has become a question that decided the rate of our progress. To a great extent, the timely solution of development problems in the socialist community contributes to strengthening the political, economic, and social stability of socialism. This corresponds with our party's policy for a steady increase in the people's material and cultural standard of living on the basis of a dynamic development of productive forces.

On the other hand, higher demands result from the massive attempt by imperialism to impede the advance of socialism, to force it back, and to stop the process of national and social liberation in the world altogether. The world situation has been exacerbated by the course of confrontation and arms buildup and the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in West European NATO states. The danger has also increased of a nuclear war in which there would be neither victor nor vanquished. The militarization of space, for which the U.S. Administration is aiming, and the transformation of space into a forecourt of hell would impart to this danger an even greater dimension. So it is all the more necessary to take measures, now more than ever, to achieve a change in the international situation, to halt the arms race on earth, to prevent it in space, and to open up a chance for a peaceful future for mankind.

It has been shown that socialism, despite the more complicated international conditions that have here arisen, possesses the internal material powers and the power of ideas to master the growing tasks of its present development and also to always guarantee its defense. Socialism is now entering into a new, higher stage of its social development. We are determined to make a further contribution to this with our 11th party congress.

Special importance attaches here to implementation of the economic decisions made together by the CEMA countries at the highest level in July 1984. The same applies to the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact's leading representatives on 26 April this year, at which we extended the period of our alliance's validity for further decades. Creation of the most favorable external conditions for the development of socialism and its reliable defense, and to work with all one's strength for the preservation of world peace, for international security, and for a return to detente are and will remain the decisive core of our policy.

Socialism, in which man's unworthy exploitation of man has been abolished forever, offers the creativity the initiative, and the industrious work of all working peoples a broad sphere, which is a spur to constantly fresh achievements for their own benefit.

That about which earlier generations could only dream and for which the revolutionary labor movement, including the best sons and daughters of the German people, has always fought has become a reality in the GDR. No other German state has ever offered working people true freedom, social security, full employment, good education for all, and such worthwhile prospects as does the socialist GDR.

While the people of our country call all this their own and can devote themselves to increasingly great and interesting tasks of social progress, the solution of which benefits them, everyday life and future prospects for innumerable working people in the capitalist states continue to remain gloomy. This may be said without exaggeration, because for all the manipulation of public opinion that occurs in the Western countries, not a day passes in which they are not compelled there to paint in the darkest colors the prospects for the peoples of the West.

Economic fluctuations in individual countries of the Western world, which are immediately trumpeted by the defenders of the capitalist system as the start of a new upswing, as the beginning of a change to full employment, are by no means proving to be a silver lining. On the contrary, the fact that they are refuted by actual developments is causing in part a deep pessimism that leads to tough conflicts in the governing circles and is arousing the trade unions, in particular, to action.

It is a fact that even the beginning of growth in production is accompanied by mass unemployment unparalleled in the development of imperialism. This finds its expression in the forecast to the end of 1986 published a few days ago by the OECD, to which 24 capitalist industrialist countries belong. As previously, unemployment will be the most burning unresolved issue, and a further increase in the number of unemployed is even to be expected, the forecast says. In 1986, it says, 31.5 million will be directly affected by the elimination of jobs. In West Europe alone the number of unemployed will reach 19.25 million. Compared to 1984, when the number of unemployed in the OECD area amounted to no less than 30.2 million, there will thus be a further increase.

This forecast also predicts slower economic growth, and it is thus quite right for the FGR trade unions, for example, to expect in the coming years continuing mass unemployment of 2.5 million officially registered unemployed, with the number of nonregistered unemployed at 1.5 million. If one takes into account the relatives of the unemployed who are affected, those who are hopelessly discouraged, and those who are forced to work part-time or to end their working lives prematurely, then in the developed capitalist countries some 75-80 million people are affected by the scourge of unemployment.

According to the plans of the monopolies and conservative politicians, such unemployed people should not only be employed to depress the wages of their colleagues far below basic wages, but also used as justification for the further dismantling of social rights. The inability of the ruling circles to cope with this most difficult social burden, which has been weighing on the working cloas in the West for a long time, confirms that unemployment is rooted in the capitalist system.

The capitalist economy has repeatedly shown itself in past years to be unable to use the modern achievements of science and technology for the benefit of people. They were used on the contrary to extend the power of the multinationals and to increase further the already deep gulf between the poor and rich. Social cuts were made, although there was economic growth, albeit mostly quite modest economic growth. Social insecurity and fear of the future are the regular companions of the working people of the capitalist countries in the eighties. As the forecast says, this is to deteriorate even more.

Ten years of mass unemployment have been 10 years of constant growth of an army of "new poor" in the developed capitalist countries and also in the others. In the United States there are more than 35.3 million, and in Britain more than 12 million. In the FRG 3 million people are living today in absolute poverty. The policy of social spending cuts, the lowering of unemployment benefits, the "exclusion" of an increasing number of long-term unemployed from benefits, and the simultaneous steady rise in prices, fares, and rents has constantly increased this number further.

The term "new poverty" describes not only the bitter fate of disabled people, pensioners, or foreign workers. The affliction of "new poverty" in the capitalist system today affects elements of the core of the working class. The consequences of structural crises have hit highly skilled steel workers, shipworkers, and construction workers. Millions upon millions of young people are being sent from classrooms, apprenticeships, or lecture halls into social limbo.

The "new poverty" is the lot of countless young girls, wives, or mothers on their own. They face discrimination as second or supplementary wage earners, are sent into the street, or are denied jobs. "New poverty" means not only American slums but overcrowded shelters for the homeless in the United States, Britain, the FRG, and other countries; it refers to the "population" of train stations, subways, bus waiting rooms, and park benches in the cities.

The trade cycle appears to be turning down again. At our ninth Central Committee meeting we said that it is currently a characteristic feature of the capitalist economy that the economic development of most countries is influenced more strongly than usual by the situation in the United States. This has been borne out. Seen in this light, recent data from the strongest capitalist economic power acquire added interest.

The economic climate in the United States has significantly deteriorated in recent months. The U.S. gross national product rose from the fourth quarter of 1983 to the first quarter of 1984 at an annual rate of 10.7 percent. Washington proclaimed a 4 percent growth rate for 1985. We now have the result of the first quarter, which records only 0.7 percent. This minute rate of growth is due entirely to an increase in services. The data are much more unfavorable for the heart of the capitalist economy, industrial production. From December 1984 to January 1985 it rose 0.3 percent and then fell from month to month until May. There is no trace of an upswing. The negative crisis trends appear to be on the ascendant.

For some time we have seen a crisis in the finance sector, a sector whose increasing importance in the imperialist stage has been stressed by Lenin, as we all know. In 1985 some 70 savings banks collapsed in the State of Ohio and some 200 savings banks in the State of Maryland. They had to close for a time, or were able to pay out only minor sums to their depositors. Only the intervention of the state and the Federal Reserve Board saved them from total bankruptcy. Another event in the financial sector has damaged U.S. industrial output. I am referring to the strong rise of the dollar in relation to the currencies of all other capitalist states, not least in relation to America's main competitors in the world market. The fact that lately the dollar has declined a little is of no importance.

The strong dollar has made American goods dearer in terms of other currencies. At the same time, goods manufactured by the FRG, France, Britain, and other countries have become cheaper for dollar holders. As a result, U.S. imports rose steadily while exports were hindered. In this situation the figures for production, capacity utilization, and employment are declining because the American market is being flooded with foreign goods. As a result, [words indistinct] influential U.S. business circles are urging a reduction in the dollar's worth.

Conversely, the banks and the U.S. Treasury have an interest in a high dollar rate and fairly high interest rates, which attract foreign capital to the United States where it finances the Reagan administration's arms program. If the dollar were to lose significantly in value, it is feared that foreign capital would be withdrawn. That would place the banks in serious difficulties. So the disputes about the dollar rate reflect deep conflicts within the ruling class in a country that since 1914 had been the world's biggest creditor but that has now become a debtor country.

We stated that the American boom in the first half of 1984 could not much help West Europe, and that the West European economy was slowly emerging from the doldrums. The West European economy is still moving slowly. In the FRG we saw stagnation in the first quarter of 1985. Nor do the reports for April show any progress. In Britain, competitiveness has declined; things are far from well in important sectors of its manufacturing industry. If in these conditions the U.S. economy continues to slide, the American monopolies will enforce a policy of reducing the dollar rate, or they will increasingly hamper imports by protectionist measures, possibly both. That will hit all countries that are big exporters hard, hardest of all the FRG, whose feeble economic performance is sustained only by rising exports.

If we analyze the contradictory developments in imperialist countries and consider the misery caused by centuries of imperialist exploitation in many countries of Latin America, Central America, Africa, and Asia, we can only pity those people who believe that the advanced technologies of some capitalist states signal the dawn of a new age. In contrast to socialism, capitalism by reason of private capitalist ownership and its pursuit of maximum profits is unable to convert scientific and technical advances into social values for the people. The contrary is the case even now for its working people. The advent of microelectronics in the economies of the capitalist world has helped to enlarge the army of the unemployed.

If we consider world events, diverse and often contradictory as they are, if we consider the problems that must be resolved so that mankind may advance, then one thing is overwhelmingly clear. In one way or another every issue that matters in the international arena is bound up ultimately with one thing: whether we succeed in dispelling the dark clouds of the threat of nuclear war and preserve peace, assuring peace for decades to come, indeed for all time.

In peace socialism will be able to fully develop its formidable potential for the good of mankind and to prove its superiority over capitalism in all spheres. Only in peace can the nations, who by their national and social liberations are heading for new pastures, fashion a truly progressive life. Only in peace will working people in the capitalist countries be able to assert their rights, which are denied to them, against the people who hold the reins of power. Peace is mankind's most precious possession. To defend and preserve it is the foremost task at this time. That is the consideration that guides the whole policy of our party, and it will largely influence our activities in preparing for our 11th congress.

The international situation is still exacerbated and complicated by the confrontationism and arms buildup of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO. The attempts by imperialism to destroy the existing approximate military strategic balance, to acquire for itself superiority, and to take social revenge for its historical defeats have resulted in the most serious endangering of world peace since the end of World War II. No one can overlook the fact that the United States, supported by the other NATO states, is intensifying its arms buildup, resolving new armaments programs without interruption, and undertaking the militarization of space.

At the same time, the tireless constructive peace initiatives of the USSR, of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, our friend and comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and of the other countries of the socialist community, and their firm resolve not to allow military superiority to be achieved under any circumstances by the United States and NATO are meeting with significant success. They encourage everyone in the world who desires to ban the danger of nuclear war, to hold back the arms race on earth, and to prevent its extension to space to refrain from confrontation and return to detente.

In imperialist politics, desires and the achievement of those desires are thus in no way the same thing. Both the U.S. Administration and other influential forces of monopoly capital must take account of the actual relationship of forces in the military sphere also. Likewise, notwithstanding all the attempts to discipline NATO partners, there are differences of interest in the United States itself, as there are also differences between the United States and other NATO countries. This is demonstrated most clearly in the conflict over the "star wars" plans of the U.S. Administration and participation in them.

Despite the exertion of considerable pressure, Washington has currently achieved no agreement, with the exception of the approval of two states, the FRG and Israel. On the contrary, the United States has caused waves of protest and rejection in the whole world against its crazy plans. Even in the United States itself more and more personalities, who must know what is at stake, are making themselves heard with their unambiguous no. I will mention here only the recent appeal by more than 700 members of the Academy of Sciences, including 54 Nobel Prize winners from the United States, for a prohibition on space weapons. In this they stated that otherwise the danger of a nuclear war will be intensified and the arms race accelerated. They demand that space remain free from all forms of weapons, and declare themselves in favor of negotiations in accordance with this between the United States and the USSR.

In West Europe, even in the governments of NATO states, skepticism and disinclination with regard to participation in Reagan's "star wars" program is increasing, even though high-ranking emissaries of Washington, who are supposed to solicit support, are virtually going from door to door in the most varied areas. French President Francois Mitterrand, who recently reaffirmed his categorical rejection of "star wars," underscored this position recently with the notable comment that France has better things to do than take part in Reagan's program. Without overestimating it, it should not be forgotten that the standing of the United States did not make it easier for me to achieve a declaration of agreement at the meeting of the NATO Council in Portugal.

Preventing the militarization of space is indeed one of the most urgent necessities of the present. If space were to be included in the arms race, as envisaged by the plans of the Reagan administration -- which first named this the "star wars program" and later, after the first massive reactions of the world public, for the purpose of leading people astray called it "the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]"-- then it would be impossible to limit or stop the arms race on earth. SDI is no defensive concept, as some attempt to tell the world, but rather an illusory and at the same time dangerous attempt to achieve military superiority in all circumstances. The USSR has declared in a way that cannot be misunderstood that it would be unable to stand idly by watching such an attempt, and would have no choice other than to take the necessary steps. Thus there would come about an arms race in all directions that would necessarily further exacerbate the international situation, and indeed do so considerably.

In all the varied talks that I and other comrades of our party and state leadership have recently held with Western politicians, we have all emphatically pointed out these consequences. We advocate the peaceful research and use of space, in which, of course, the GDR is also involved.

In order to promote production of the most advanced technologies one does not need the militarization of space, as Washington rationalizes. Indeed, Washington is in great error if it believes that the United States and West Europe have the ability to develop such technologies for themselves alone. The problem relates to the purpose for which such advanced technologies are produced, for peace or for the preparation of war. Peace in space and peace on earth is our goal, and to this end we continue to undertake the greatest efforts.

By its proposals for disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security, the USSR has created favorable prerequisites for the Geneva negotiations. As is known, the purpose of these nogotiations is, according to the joint Soviet-American statement, to discuss the whole complex of space and nuclear weapons, and to agree on measures of their limitation and reduction that will finally lead to their complete removal. One must adhere to this. The peoples, who attach no less hope to this dialogue and precisely the peoples of the United States, expect a serious attitude of goodwill such as that shown by the USSR, which is appropriate to the content and the aims of the Geneva negotiations.

The SALT II treaty on the limitation of strategic arms should not be sacrificed at the altar of those who in the United States and in NATO adhere to confrontation and to arms buildup. Now as before, the observance of treaties and agreements that have been concluded are a stabilizing element in international relations that it is necessary to preserve from damage. This should also be stressed with regard to the fact that in a few weeks we will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, a document which as a classic expression of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states of different social orders should continue to serve to achieve a change for the better in the international climate and to revitalize the process of detente.

We were always clear that the struggle for peace would require even greater efforts and a painstaking, hard struggle. In this we are deeply convinced of one thing. The forces of peace will prove themselves to be stronger than the forces of war. In order to avert a nuclear war, the coming together of all who follow reason and realism is of decisive importance. For this reason we have so far acted in the most varied way and will in the future also not cease to seek practical solutions on the path of international cooperation for those peoblems on which the strengthening of peace depends.

It remains our firm principle to do everything possible so that war will never again emanate from German soil. Nor can we release the FRG from this responsibility. In view of renewed endeavors to revise the realities that exist in Europe as a result of World War II and postwar developments, it is all the more necessary to resist the beginnings. It is the bitter historical experience of the nations of Europe that their security is directly linked with the security of European borders. He who refuses to proceed from realities is touching the vital nerve of the nations not only of Europe and European security, but is also threatening world peace.

In view of our efforts in the heart of Europe to make a contribution to the preservation of peace, in view of the fact that in our joint statement of 12 March 1985 Federal Chancellor Kohl and I stressed that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders is a basic condition for peace, it is incomprehensible to me why Federal Chancellor Kohl attended the revanchist rally of the professional Silesians and by his mere presence, not to mention his speech, put a question mark over the usefulness of our joint statement for the developing cooperation af all European states.

The German Reich in its 1937 borders perished in the flames of World War II. We must watch more intently all who by their actions seek to exacerbate the international climate, the improvement which is indispensable to cooperation between the two German states.

There is a link here with the designs of the most progressive and adventurist imperialist forces, who seek to replace the principle of the sovereign equality of states by their presumptuous claims to world supremacy. We shall continue to administer a strong rebuff to them.

The sources of conflict and tension in such regions as the Middle East, South Africa or Central America, from which may leap the flame of a world war, adversely affect the global situation. It is more urgent that ever to resolve contentious international issues by peaceful means. We feel strengthened in this conviction by the growing number of opponents to adventurist and aggressive machinations like the U.S. efforts to shackle free Nicaragua. Washington is clearly isolated in the world with its policy of boycotts and blackmail. Our full solidarity goes out to the gallant people of Nicaragua and to all who are fighting on this globe for a better tomorrow by way of national and social liberation, sovereignty, and independence.

We all know that deeply rooted in the minds of the masses is the perception that the stronger socialism is, the safer is peace. We have on the basis of our party program achieved major social advances from which we can now go forward. From the outset we have been guided by the knowledge that an extended historical period is needed in order to bring fully into play the virtues and dynamics of socialism in line with the requirements of developed socialist society. We are passing through a significant stage in this development.

Let us begin by analyzing what we have achieved, what has helped or hindered us. The decisions of our eighth congress prescribed the line of our policy. Their concentrated expression is the policy of our main task, which united economic and social policy. Its implementation has always been linked with the multifaceted development of social relations in all spheres, and social evolution in the widest sense. The policy of our main task revolves around economic results, satisfying the material and cultural needs of the working people, and providing a high level of education and a rich cultural life, a process in which socialist ideology increasingly guides our thinking and action.

Looking back, we see convincing evidence that the unity of economic and social policy derives from the essence of socialism. It is not a temporary policy option. For 1 and 1/2 decades we have steadfastly pursued our policy, dedicated to the well-being of our people, under the most varied conditions. We have responded with fresh efforts to new challenges. Completion of our main task will continue to govern our work for a long time to come. It is with this policy that the SED will cross the threshold into the year 2000. We shall then be achieving the necessary economic growth in line with our proven economic strategy for the eighties, that is, by the comprehensive intensification of all sectors of our economy, and by linking the fruits of the scientific-technological revolution on a still wider scale with the advantages of socialism and creating all prerequisites for continuing to gradually improve material and cultural living standards.

A well-functioning system of the socialist planned economy has been developed in the GDR. It has enabled us to initiate successfully a consistent switch to intensification. Overall social interests, expressed in terms of central planning and management by the state and ultimately in our economic plan, will continue at every level to set standards for our action. Our economy is no sphere for experiments, receptive as we are to positive experience and perceptions that tend to enhance the effectiveness of our publicly owned means of production.

Democratic centralism is the controlling feature. The improvement of our socialist planned economy implies the development of both aspects of this cardinal principle of central state management and planning as well as the individual initiative and responsibility of combines, enterprises, cooperative farms, state farms, trade organizations, and ships and other economic sectors.

The requirements of democratic centralism are closely tied up in the combines of our industry, transport, construction and communications industries. These powerful economic organisms have become the basic form of social organization and large-scale socialist production in our country. Our combines, with their associated enterprises, largely represent a complete cycle of intensively extended reproduction in units operating on the basis of our plans in terms of economic accountability, cost and return -- in brief, working in accordance with economic principles.

Speaking of the main elements of our effective planned economy system, we may say that we possess an effective measure for assessing the efficiency of our combines in the net production figure. Like no other index, it links the business interests of the combines and enterprises with our economic requirements. It expresses specifically the contribution made by each economic unit to the growth of our national income in GDR money terms.

You will recall that goods production used to be the chief measure. Some growth in production was at that time bought too dearly by excessive use of material and at times by inflated collaboration. Now increased output is combined with a progressive reduction of energy and material inputs and better utilization of fixed assets. So net production concentrates minds on intensification. Industrial goods production remains, of course, an important economic indicator.

I have dealt with these matters in some detail because they clearly show the organic combination of central state management, the combines as a form of industrial organization, and the application of economic accounting. So we rightly speak of a developed and well-proven system on which we can rely in our future work.

In all these assessments, one can justifiably say that our party is confirmed by the practical results, by the language of facts. The economy of the GDR is characterized by continuous and high growth. In 1980 national income of M187 billion was produced; in 1984 it was M222 billion. This 18.7 percent growth also receives international respect. In this the growth of national income has been further accelerated. While in the 4 years from 1977 to 1980 the increase was M29 billion, it was M35 billion in the 4 years from 1981 to 1984. In 1984, with M11.7 billion the highest absolute increase to date in 1 year was achieved.

In the eighties the reduced input became a significant factor for the growth of national income. From 1977 until 1980, only 2.8 percent, or M800 million came from this source. From 1981 to 1984, however, more than 40 percent of the increase in national income came from reduced unit input. That alone amounts to M14.2 billion.

Unit consumption of economically important sources of energy, raw, and working materials was significantly reduced. From 1977 to 1980 it fell annually on average by 4.1 percent, but from 1981 to 1984 it fell 6.2 percent. Thus, in the last 4 years a total of M14.1 billion was saved.

National income per employee in the production sector rose from M27,434 in 1980 to M32,246 in 1984. Without this increase in economic labor productivity, 1.2 million employees more would have been necessary there to achieve the same level of production.

Some 70 percent of national income came in 1984 from industry. In this sector the net product of M136 billion in the year 1980 rose to M165 billion in 1984. Thus in the years 1981-84 industry was responsible for approximately 80 percent of the total growth in national income. Industry increasingly reduced costs from year to year. If these were reduced each year from 1977 to 1980 an average of 0.7 percent, then this was 1.9 percent annually from 1981 until 1984.

With 2.3 percent we achieved last year the highest production in prime costs so far. All in all, the reduction in costs in the last 4 years totaled M21.4 billion.

The other economic sectors also demonstrate good results. In agriculture, for example, the total yield of plant production in the 1981-84 period rose compared to 1977-80 by a total of 4.5 million metric tons of grain equivalent units. This corresponds approximately to 4 years' plant production in Gera Bezirk. New production in the construction sector rose from 1981 to 1984 by M3.3 billion or 26.6 percent. Labor productivity increased 25.9 percent. Unit transport costs sank from 1977 to 1980 an average of 2 percent per year, and from 1981 to 1984 by an average of 6 percent. Through better organization of economic circulation, the volume of goods transported in 1984 was absolutely reduced in comparison with 1980 by 145 million tons. In this, as is known, transport was to a considerable extent transferred from road to rail.

All this shows that the development of our economy is today already largely determined by new qualitative factors, the factors of intensification. That applies for socialist industry, but also for other economic sectors. Now the task consists of strengthening the necessary higher level, and indeed to the same extent in all sectors.

The significant rates of growth in production and efficiency made it possible to achieve far-reaching progress. As far as the crux of our social policy is concerned, our great housing construction program, it was possible at the Eighth Building Conference of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers to draw up a convincing balance sheet. There is no doubt that even if this requires even greater efforts we will realize our goal to resolve the housing question as a social problem by the year 1990. But even today it is possible to say that we are firmly resolved to fulfill this task.

Together with performance, the real income of the working people is constantly increasing. In 1984, for workers and employees it was 82 percent above the 1970 level. The net money income of the population rose in this period by 72 percent. In this both the performance-orientated determination of wages and the several-fold increase of pensions and other social services leave their mark.

Of decisive importance for the growth of real income are the stable consumer prices for goods of basic nesessity, and also for rents, rates and services. For more than a quarter of a century the GDR population has been paying the same prices for meat, butter, sausage, milk, bread and other basic foods. Likewise for heating and energy, for transport services, and also for many industrial goods. These stable consumer prices belong inalienably to the climate of social security and welfare and are an essential achievement of real socialism in the GDR.

Retail trade turnover increased from M64.1 billion in 1970 to M108.7 billion in 1984, that is, by 70 percent. For industrial goods the increase was even larger and totaled 89 percent. What this means for people is shown, for example, in the changed provision of households with important industrial consumer goods. If in 1970, 16 out of 100 households with owned a car, then 1984, 44 out of 100 households owned a car. The number of domestic refrigerators per 100 households in this period grew from 56 to 99, and for domestic washing machines from 54 to 89, to give only a few examples.

Growing incomes mean that purchasing interest is moving more toward products of high quality and attractiveness, towards fashionable clothing and technical industrial goods, but also high-quality foods and luxuries. But it is precisely these needs that cannot yet be sufficiently fulfilled in all areas. Indeed, expensive raw material and resources are used, but they result in a still insufficient degree of quality products that correspond to demand and for which purchasers are prepared to pay a corresponding price.

An awareness of the altered requirements, their fundamental establishment and exact life-related investigation of needs are essential if our policy in this area is to be effective. The contracts by trade with industry and agriculture are to be concluded in this spirit.

On the other hand, the supply of industrial consumer goods can be improved sufficiently quickly only when all manufacturers of consumer goods and also the combines manufacturing the means of production present in honor of the 11th SED Congress a broader range of desired products for the population, and indeed do so in high unit numbers. Attractive goods in the stores at the same time strengthen the material interest in high performances. All experience attests to this.

One cannot separate these tasks from the socialist management principle of "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his performance." And it is thus that we are shaping our performance-oriented wages policy, which is directly linked with the plan and growth of labor productivity. In the last 10 years, for 4.3 million workers, foremen, engineers and economists productivity wages have therefore been introduced. Doubtless, it is helpful that this goes hand-in-hand with broad application of the scientific organization of labor. The qualifications and production experiences of the working people are thus used to better effect here, and also working and living conditions are further improved. Beyond these measures, within the framework of the plans, wage measures for approximately 2.7 million additional working people came into force. These wage measures likewise aim for higher performances. I am thinking here of the settlements for teachers and educators, nurses, research specialist workers, and research engineers.

Increasingly, we are experiencing the advantage of socialism that performance determines wages. The material interests of the individual are being effectively linked with the requirements of society and directed above all to the comprehensive intensification of production. The thoughts and activities in our brigades and other work teams are increasingly turning to creative initiatives intended to raise productivity. This climate is evident in the schools of socialist labor as well as in the growing contribution our innovators and inventors are making to economic progress. We consider that an important result of the political work of the trade unions, the FDJ, and the chamber of technology.

If we review the first half of the eighties, we see that it tells us something important for the preparation of our 11th congress: The GDR possesses the basic prerequisites to ensure continued dynamic economic development, indeed to accelerate it. The Politburo has appointed commissions that are working in this spirit. Our guiding thought is that our economy remains growth-oriented because that is the only way to create conditions for gradually improving material and cultural living standards, for comprehensively strengthening socialism and securing its defense capability.

The salient point is to ensure permanent economic growth by way of comprehensive intensification. That requires the setting of high targets for increasing productivity and the progressive reduction of production inputs per unit of output. All our economic planning is based on increasing quality and efficiency. We have a stable foundation for this outlook in our agreements with the USSR to deepen scientific-technical and economic cooperation. We shall continue to make an active contribution to the development of socialist economic integration in line with the decisions of the economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-countries.

In preparing our 11th congress we are adapting to the requirements on whose management our country's political stability and economic dynamics will largely depend. These requirements face us in a concentrated form through rapid development of the productivity forces, which are accelerating on an international scale.

These are the facts. We have kept pace with this process. Only thus can we increase our pace of development and achieve the necessary productivity level. Let no one be in doubt about these demands. In crucial spheres the GDR will have to fight for a leading position. On its success will crucially depend the systematic, overall development of our economy.

The so-called key technologies indicate the speed and direction of scientific and technological advance. They include primarily microelectronics, modern computer technology based on microelectonics, automated design and production preparation, flexible automated production systems, new processing technologies, new materials, and all of biotechnology. Also mentioned may be the design of complete systems of material cycles in which all waste products are largely recycled. Of course, I can only mention some of the key trends. The term "key technologies" seems well-chosen since the application of these technolgies will open the door to an economic future marked by strong growth increasingly sustained by high technology.

So a dynamic economy will be increasingly sustained by the scientific-technological revolution. It requires organic links between science and industry and their close interpenetration. In the GDR's planned economy this will take place mainly in our combines. The "secret" of our successful transition to intensification lies in the fact that important scientific and research potential exists in our combines and is directly integrated with the economic cycles of these economic units. We shall continue to build and considerably expand on that.

Links with the GDR Academy of Sciences, universities, and specialized colleges are among other proven forms. Cooperation extends to training and research. Able scientist-practitioners are dealing better with complicated tasks by cooperating with their institute colleagues. Economically-based, contract-related research has been particularly beneficial. We should build on these experiences.

The stage of intensification on which our country is now entering requires that we make more use of the virtues of socialism in coping with the scientific-technological revolution. We need major innovations that can be produced only by basic research ranging far into the future. It will set new standards for research cooperation between combines and the facilities of our academy, universities and colleges, guided by economic considerations. We need basic research leading to top performance in science and technology and that can be used with far better economic yields. In this spirit, a considerable part of the science potential of our Academy of Sciences and universities should be devoted to long-term basic research looking to the future in order to provide a lead for economic and social developments in the nineties.

Basic research should be concentrated on the key points and trends of what are currently seen to be the most important scientific areas and key technologies such as microelectronics, information technology, communications engineering, and biotechnology. The concept of mathematical-natural science, and medical and technological research at the academy and universities should be constantly updated. It should take into account such material-technological prerequisites as extending scientific instrument construction, enlarging the network of technical colleges, and staff exchanges between industry and academia. The key points and main lines of this concept will be spelled out in a quantifiable 5-year plan for basic research. Its tasks will be broken down into annual plans, and in some measure they will become a constituent part of the state plan for science and technology. Thus, basic research results can, after testing, be applied with tangible benefit for our economy.

The ties between the combines and the academy and universities should be extended on a wide scale. Research carried on at the academy and universities should largely accord with the requirements of the economic and technical-technological development of combines.

It is beneficial for combines that besides the research carried on by industry, the basic research pursued by the academy and universities be brought into the solution of the tasks assigned to the combines as part of the economic plan.

In order to place this interaction on a stable foundation, the combines are to plan for the provision of funds to promote academy and university research, which will be channeled through economic contracts. These contracts, to be concluded by combines with the scientific departments of the academy and universities, should provide for the funding and material incentives for research, for provision of the latest instruments, and for staff exchanges. On the other hand, the academy and universities will have the duty to provide to combines punctually and in good quality research results that the combines can apply. Some basic research will have to be funded as hitherto from the state budget; but the greater part will be funded by economic contracts concluded by combines with the relevant institutions.

Such cooperation on a contractual and economic basis will also open up many opportunities for jointly developing, building, and applying equipment and materials for research work. Available capacities can together be more advantageously used. Investments that make the highest scientific and technological standards of the future applicable can increasingly be jointly prepared.

In this close economic integration of science and production, both within the combines and between them and the academic establishments, the colleges and vocational schools, the effectiveness of the intellectual potential is increased many times.

Another range of issues is dealt with if one considers the best possible use of our economic resources. If one succeeded in the overwhelming majority of combines in placing the work of the engineers on a new material-technological basis by means of personal computers and othe devices, then their efficiency would substantially increase. Routine activity could be automated and time and energy gained for creative processes. Acceleration here would continue into the economic growth rates of labor productivity. For the metal-processing industry, corresponding measures have already been resolved, but there also it is a question of further increasing the rate. Above all, this important progress must take place throughout the economy.

To use modern computer technology on the basis of the office computer is a task that presents itself in new dimestions in other areas also. What is meant here is the material economy, the organization of cooperation relations, as well as the work of the savings banks, the banks, the insurance organizations and also trade. This would be to the advantage of the economy, and the population could be offered better services. Logically, it is necessary to substantially increase the production of office or personal computers. What we spend on these means to rationalize intellectual work will be returned in a short period many times over.

Another problem: Comprehensive intensification demands the considerable quantitative, but above all qualitative strengthening of the combines' and enterprises' own rationalization equipment. In all rationalization equipment enterprises that have come into existence in the combines, we now need efficient groups to utilize microelectronics technology and develop corresponding application programs. Here, the most capable cadres, whether experienced practitioners or young graduates, are really in their own element. The greatest demands are to be made on their work for we have no time to lose.

In some combines it will be necessary to create by oneself, from a certain technological level, capacities for the production of microelectronic switching circuits that serve the requirements of one's own production.

Microelectronics now truly permeate the whole economy, and that is only one consequence of this. Such problems should be avoided neither theoretically nor practically. Their immediate solution is on the agenda.

In the fianl analysis, people's education and the level of management activity will decide how well the most modern technology will be applied in furthering economic progress. In some cases it has been necessary to pay dearly because the responsible leaders were not sufficiently concerned at the right time and in all respects about the qualifications of their working people before the most modern equipment became operative. In the future, technologies that make completely new demands on the ability of working people and the working regime will no longer remain individual cases but will emerge in increasinly broad measure. It is now already all the more important to ensure the necessary basic qualifications. The main productive force is the human being with his capabilites, and according to this it is necessary to act.

Intensification must permeate the whole economy. In this context we are introducing most modern equipment, with which we are realizing key technologies. In order to strengthen the material-technological basis of the GDR, the rate must be increased in some areas. As I have already said, it is necessary to utilize to the greatest extent the combines' own rationalization equipment. At the same time, the available fixed assets are increasingly being modernized, and their effectiveness is also being increased by means of microelectronics. This must take place on a broad basis. The close relationship between these two processes must not be neglected. Only the perfection of what is available helps to gain the means, in order also to create new material prerequisites for the most modern technological processes. Thus the accumulation capability of the GDR is being very effectively utilized.

Of course, this approach determines to a particular extent investment activity. Project-for-project it is necessary to plan and prepare according to the greatest demands of intensification. The selection takes place in accordance with economic criteria, and in the future will be even more stringent. It is absolutely necessary to achieve and, if possible, to exceed the economic goals. In order to substantially increase incentives for the greatest effectiveness in investments, further proposals should be worked out whereby expenditures and the results of investments are even more necessarily tied to the economic circulation of the combines. Calculations are made according to schedules and the planned economic result. It is obvious that we require high party and state discipline for the preparation and implementation of investments. For this reason the relevant resolutions have been made. This resolutions establish responsibility from the State Planning Commission to the general director of the combine and for the Kreis and Bezirk councils. Now it is a question of showing consistency, for time is the decisive factor.

I have already touched upon the responsibility of the bezirke, which are responsible for a substantial portion of the good, or less good, results of intensification measures. A significant scientific and production potential is concentrated in not a few Bezirke, as also in the combines and enterprises, the agricultural producer cooperatives (LPG) and publicly owned farms (VEG), and in establishments of the academies and the college and vocational school sector. I will mention here only Berlin, Dresden, Gera, Halle, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig, Magdeburg and Rostock, but in fact one ought to mention them all. Each bears a great responsibility for the interests of the whole state. We measure the extent to which these are perceived by their contribution to the development of modern productive forces, to the economic power of our Republic.

If we are speaking of the new demands that go hand-in-hand with comprehensive intensification in the future, of whole new spheres of interesting but also difficult tasks, then it should also be said that there are collectives, enterprises, and combines that even today are quite strong and successful on this new terrain.

Recently I was able to personally convince myself of this in the Herbert Warnke Umformtechnik Combine in Erfurt and in the publicly owned VEB works for television electronics in Berlin. Thus, in the Umformtechnik Combine 90 percent of the growth in performance results from the economic evaluation of scientific and technological results. Now already a production renewal rate of 30 percent has been achieved, and this for products where each one must prove itself on the world market. The television electronics works collective, together with the supplier enterprises, has produced, up until the end of May this year, 350,000 color television tubes of good quality. The newest technology was put into operation. The products are in demand because they correspond in quality to the modern television sets desired by the population.

In both collectives there is the right attitude, supported by what is new, to always keep pace with the international rate of development. Thus, from the beginning, in the development of the modern works there has been no passive relationship with new technology in the television electronics works. Japanese deliveries and also significant performances from one's own rationalization equipment, from one's own construction department, and from other GDR combines were used. This enterprise, which produces high-quality products with the most modern technology, is itself an expression of our ability to perform.

In the case of Unformtechnik Erfurt, it was most impressive to see how intensification has so changed a combine that it is equipped for future tasks. Its production plants are being constantly modernized and run on a three-shift system. Technologically, too, the combine is up-to-date. Processes are being increasingly automated with a view to achieving flexible production. This applies above all to automated design and production known as CAD/CAM [computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacture]. The application of this key technology has reduced the time from the signing of a contract to the customer's acceptance of the products from 16-18 months to 6-8 months.

You cannot work in any other way today, we were told. Only thus can the growing range of products be managed economically, largely with computer technology produced in the GDR. This combine has long had an associated electronic plant of its own, a highly developed producer of rationalization equipment, firmly integrated in the process of reproduction. Above all, the combine can rely on an able staff intent on achieving top performance.

On the one hand we can point to experience, powerful new Germans that merit our attention and should be copied quickly. On the other hand, not a few economic facts show large reserves still waiting to be tapped. It is not by chance that the application of science is at the head of our economic strategy. If we win here we shall also gain in terms of many other economic indicators. Analyses show that many products of our metal-processing industry are still too heavy and use too much energy.

Compared with the best international standards, the weight of small electronic typewriters can be reduced by up to 33 percent, of standard gears and swath-cutting mowers by up to 22 percent, and of cassette recorders by up to 44 percent. The energy consumption of centrifugal pumps could be reduced by approximately 20 percent and of electronic teleprinters by up to 50 percent. Let me say a word about the "Q" quality seal, our seal denoting that a product is up to the highest international standards in terms of use value and cost. If this seal is to keep its promise, we must check at least every 2 years whether the previous standards can be applied or whether new criteria have emerged from international research. The "Q" quality seal is not to be a cushion to rest on but a spur to keep up with world standards and to be among the world leaders. That applies equally to the scientific-technological level of products and to their economic aspect.

Since economic circulation is increasingly controlled by intensified production, no economic tasks can basically be considered and resolved from any other angle. Let us take the continuous flow of production. To make production more even-paced over a month, a quarter, or year requires improving economic results. Since this reserve can be tapped mainly by the work of management, material incentives for combine and enterprise managers should be tied more closely to steady plan fulfillment.

Consider the relation between production and transport. Rising production should basically be handled without increasing transport costs. So we need the latest transport technologies. Much depends on making much greater use of containers. Our rail vehicle makers should do everything. The not inconsiderable rationalization capacities of our transport industry should be used in order to increase considerably the production of trucks and containers. We are thinking of the necessary strengthening of the material base of our transport industry as well as effective export chances.

Another example: The transfer of goods from industry to the distribution chain is proving a sensitive threshold. The responsibility for supplying the population should be discharged more efficiently by closer cooperation between trade, industry, and agriculture, high plan and contract discipline, and greater flexibility. Good experience is seen to depend on direct links between producers and the retail trade. Excessive administration and too many authorities have hampered the flexible solution of some supply tasks. The relations between industry and trade as a whole must be made more consistently to conform to economic criteria. Plan, balance sheet, and economic accountability belong together. The trade must assume economic responsibility for the requirements it has established. This applies conversely to the delivery obligations undertaken by industry or agriculture. Whoever is in charge of funds or resources must bear full economic responsibility for them. The responsibility for balancing accounts and resources in conjunction with the contract system and economic accountability should be further developed in the plan along these lines.

The preparations for our 11th congress have brought many proposals and practical solutions. Working people in combines and enterprises increasingly concentrate on key questions aptly described in these terse words: greater effectiveness by new products and new technologies. In this spirit the targets of our current plan and the commitment of our work teams are being fulfilled well; the starting position for the next 5-year plan is being improved, and a more solid base is being laid for the decision to be adopted by the party congress.

Socialist agriculture has developed well. Crop yields have risen steadily. Taking the last 4 years of our current 5-year plan, the 10.3 percent growth of grain equivalent units per hectare of agricultural land compared to the 1976-79 period exceeded the target set by the last SED congress. Animal production made steady progress. Compared with the first 4 years of the previous 5-year plan, we produced in the 1981-84 period 6.2 percent more fatstock, 1 percent more milk, 9.9 percent more eggs and 21.3 percent more wool. The supply of foodstuffs for our people and of important raw materials for our industry was thus ensured at a stable and high level in the spirit of our main task.

Several Politburo decisions on important questions of agricultural policy promoted the qualitative growth factors in agriculture and advanced agriculture considerably along the path of intensification. That helped us make still more effective use of the potential of cooperative property. It was most clearly shown perhaps in the increasing effectiveness of labor. Compared to 1980, the cost ratio of socialist farm enterprises was reduced and profits increased. This is primarily due to growing returns while costs remained the same or even declined in part. Resources are being better utilized. These results convincingly demonstrate the economic impact of our agricultural price reform.

Its economic impact also promoted the initiative of private producers. The supplies they provided rose considerably in 1984, in the case of cattle and sheep by 33.2 percent, rabbits by 133.6 percent, wool by 100 percent, and tobacco by 24.6 percent. Here, too, it is true that we need not spend foreign currency on what we can ourselves produce.

Cooperative farmers and farm workers are setting themselves ambitious new targets in the socialist competition preparing for our 11th congress. This was confirmed at the kreis farmers' conferences. We know that the targets for crop and livestock production they fixed for 1985 are not easy to attain. But they are of considerable importance for our Republic's national economic accounts. The cooperative farmers will keep their pledges made for the 40th anniversary of our land reform, we feel sure, and they will come up with high yields and performance. That is what they are now concentrating on in field and shed.

The fact that the LPG and VEG were further consolidated and have deepened their cooperative relations to mutual advantage has proved beneficial. The stability of the LPGs and VEGs and the development of their juridical autonomy and economic responsibility have had a major influence on further intensification. The link between science and farming practice, as expressed in the maximum yield and performance concepts, also tends in this direction.

All in all, the relations between the people in LPGs and VEGs are developing. This also applies to interenterprise cooperation, thanks to the new quality of work by cooperation councils. It strongly promotes dynamic development of the productive forces. This perfection of the production relations is in line with what is necessary in developing advanced socialist society, and it proceeds from the present socialist organization of production.

It remains a priority to direct the initiatives of cooperative farmers and workers to the comprehensive use of good social and economic conditions of production. Thanks to their economic strength, mode of organization, and the skills of cooperative farmers and workers, the LPGs and VEGs have considerable opportunities to place science and technology still more effectively in the service of effective production. Greater cooperation increases this potential, above all through the cooperation councils taking on managerial functions.

It is always of great interest to study the best enterprises because they afford a look into the future and show us what can be done elsewhere. These LPGs and VEGs are developing impressively from a high level of production with an above-average level of growth. They are concentrating on quality work and on running their farms effectively; and using scientifically founded principles of organization, management, and planning, accounting, and controls, they are promoting the sense of responsibility of all cooperative farmers.

They have produced meticulous work organization that is wisely adapted to the forces of nature and taps additional reserves. All processes are increasingly governed by scientific norms and methods. There is an atmosphere of constant innovation. Scientific findings do not lie fallow but are used for production. The best agro-industrial associations are setting the pace in production and efficiency. The local supply situation is also improved if more attention is paid to the further processing of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit.

Young people feel at home in LPGs and VEGs, which implement our agricultural policy in an exemplary manner. Entrusted with responsible tasks, the young are developing outstanding initiatives.

It is a feature of the best farms that they are committing themselves to good working and living conditions, and fine villages with a varied social and cultural life. The local branches of the Farmers' Mutual Aid organization and of the Association of Horticulturists, Smallholders, and Small Animal Breeders are playing an active part.

In the current intensification phase of our economy, scientific-technological advances are becoming more important for agriculture. These important advances include such modern trends as microelectronics, gene technology, biological process control, and general biotechnology. Agricultural science must concentrate on them jointly with our basic research and industrial research effort, the sectors supplying the means of production play an important part in this cooperation.

The management of scientific-technological processes will largely decide how quickly and effectively the LPGs are making productive use of scientific results. Special attention should be paid to preparing in good time all responsible cadres, cooperative farmers, and workers so that they can master new technologies and wisely take account of biological factors. It is as true of agriculture as it is of industry that only he who takes account of scientific and technological requirements and consistently adapts himself to them, from farm organization to output stimulation, can keep ahead.

All experience shows that intensification factors are most effective wherever they are applied comprehensively. It is in this spirit that we must approach science, the training and further training of people, mechanization, chemization [as received] and breeding, amelioration, storage, and conservation. Everything must be aimed at steadily raising soil fertility. That is a crucial condition for increasing animal production on the basis of home-produced feeds and for making better use of livestock potential.

Our party's agricultural policy is always primarily a policy of alliance. In the past decades the working class has felt largely responsible for the development of production relations in the countryside. It is only by this partnership that we were able to make the profound changes that started with our democratic land reform. Today this important sector of our economy has modern equipment, is efficient, and applies industrial forms of production. The essential differences between town and country have been much reduced.

We must now increasingly equip agriculture with the means of production that promote resource-saving intensification. Improved utilization of the forces of nature, above all of biological growth factors, is among the most important requirements. Machines, chemicals, or other means of production should by their quality pave the way for greater output and increased efficiency. The greatest reserves lie in improving the yield per hectare and per animal. This long-term aim will largely influence the type of means of production cooperative farmers require.

The basic purpose of the 1985-86 party elections, as described in the election directive, is to prepare the party for future requirements; to enhance its fighting power, and to equip all comrades -- women and men -- for their active cooperation, and, in particular, for their political work with the masses. Our revised election code reflects the political maturity of our party. It takes account of improving its method of work and organizational structure and helps strengthen democratic centralism and internal party democracy.

In the directive on party elections, the task is presented to further increase the philosophical content and mass-effectiveness of political ideological work. This is precisely of significance for further discussion by the people of the preparations for our 11th SED Congress. Following the experiences so far, this discussion is characterised by the fact that it answers the most burning domestic and foreign political questions of our time.

Proceeding from our balance sheet and the daily experiences of the citizens, it should make people aware of the values and advantages of our socialist society against the backdrop of capitalist crises, tangibly show the great social changes in our country; enrich new initiatives in all social spheres; above all in the economic area; and promote the continuation of this proven path.

In this discussion it is necessary to reach all citizens and, in trusting talk, to elicit their proposals and concerns. The citizens are taking up, in town and country, the most varied initiatives to beautify their environment and rectify in their residential areas what is not yet in order. It is the cause of our party, of all state organs and social organizations, to promote these citizens' initiatives to the best of our ability. Thus, love of the homeland is linked with socialist state consciousness. In this context, it is a question of properly managing the popular discussion in terms of content and organization.

The press, radio, and television have an important contribution to make to this broad, vital popular discussion. For this reason it is necessary to further increase their quality and effectiveness as the instruments of comprehensive domestic and foreign political information, as the instruments of the social exchange of views and as the instruments for actively influencing the further strenghening of socialist conciousness.

We make it the task of the leading party organs in the bezirke, kreise, and basic organizations to generalize the best experiences gained in the preparations and implementation of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people. At that time, massively effective, bezirk-specific initiatives were set in motion everywhere for the economic development of performances. They are a valuable resource for further exploitation of additional reserves for our further progress.

A battle of decisive importance involves mastering the demands of the new stage in the economic strategy of the party. The outcome depends on the militant positions of the communists, the political motivations for a high contribution to performance, and the well-based information of working people, as well as their inclusion in the solution of tasks from the very start, coupled with qualified management. In this area, the political activity of the comrades in the trade unions and in the socialist youth organization deserves the active support of the party leaders.

At the center of the management activity of each basic organization is the resolute struggle for the daily continuous fulfillment and planned overfulfillment of the economic plan for 1985, and for realization of the obligations contained in the programs of the campaign. Again and again it is confirmed that vital party work radiates outwards to the development of a creative climate in the party and work collectives, in which disciplined work is, of course, a duty, initiatives flourish well, and attitudes in line with the party toward high rates of growth in labor productivity and production efficiency are actively promoted. For the managers this means consulting constantly with the collectives and hearing reports regularly on what has been achieved. According to all experiences, everywhere the cadres progress in an examplary way in implementing what is new, the urge towards innovation and the commitment of the working people develop most markedly.

Since the 10th party congress, 300,461 comrades have been taken into our party, including 224,828 workers, 13,043 cooperative farmers, and 26,791 members of the intelligentsia. The admission of 225,354 young people in the 25 years-old and younger age group shows that our militant alliance remains oriented toward the future in its age structure as well.

The resolution of the FDJ to propose, within the framework of the "Ernst Thaelmann Drive," 100,000 of its best members as candidates for the SED by the 11th SED Congress has met with broad support. This will contribute to there having been received into the ranks of our party in the period between the 10th and 11th party congresses more than 325,000 young people, first and foremost workers. This documents the close links of the party and youth and impressively proves that the FDJ acts as the helper and militant reserve of the party. Everywhere one should take care to include these young fighters actively in party work, to organize their Marxist-Leninist schooling with great quality, and to strengthen their class consciousness.

The maturing process of our party comes to light above all in the work, rich in sacrifice, of the communists for realization of the resolutions of the Central Committee and in the level of their political and technical qualification. Almost every other member of the party has so far graduated from a party school. More than 53 percent of the members of the party leadership have concluded a college or vocational school education. It is, therefore, an important concern of the party elections to inform oneself as to how this militant potential of the party, which has grown in scope, should be still better used for the fulfillment of future tasks.

Proceeding from a fundamental analysis of development of the militant force and the level of leadership, it is a question of more strongly placing at the center of life inside the party the political activity of the communists, their ideological steadfastness, their example, and their conscious discipline. In each party collective we need a partisan atmosphere in which there is a revolutionary spirit and trusting relations between the comrades, where deficiencies are impatiently confronted, and where party work is interesting. In short, in his party collective each communist should feel at ease and summon up new strength for his political activity. For this purpose, much depends on the quality of the member assemblies.

Honorary party work, for which we have great esteem, continues to deserve approving attention. It reflects to a high degree the loyalty of the comrades to the party and is a testing ground for communist morals and the willingness to act with one's whole being for the interests of the party and the people. This is emphasized by the fact that 95 percent of the party secretaries fulfill their responsible functions on an honorary basis. Each bezirk and kreis leadership should consider it its duty to qualify these and effectively support them.

The forthcoming checking and updating of the records, and the trusting individual talks with the members and candidates of the party create good foundations for the success of the party elections. This comprehensive discussion, in which all communists will speak, should be prepared and implemented in such a way that it serves to strengthen the militant force of the party and at the same time also corresponds to the expectations of the comrades.

The greatest value should be placed on conscientiously taking up the proposals and suggestions put forward in the talks and drawing conclusions from them. Thus, with this political action, a weighty contribution is made to further strengthening the unity of our ranks. We will therefore separate ourselves from those members and candidates of the party who are not prepared to fulfill under all conditions the norms of the party statute. People experienced in the party and young comrades, particularly from the working class, who enjoy great respect because of their willingness to act, their class attitude, and their activity linked with the masses in the collectives should be proposed for the new leaderships.

In the 10 months that remain until the opening of our 11th SED Congress, our party must carry out extensive work in all areas of social life. This was dealt with in detail at the consultation with the kreis secretaries. These areas include the economy as well as science, culture and art, popular education, the health sector, and of course the protection of our socialist achievements.

Enriched with new experiences, it is now necessary to solve the tasks that stand before us. We are convinced that there will be no lack of flair and initiative in the party collectives to make progress through good example and valuable performances in strengthening socialism and in the struggle for peace and to mobilize the working people to further successfully realize our policy for the benefit of the people.

Herrmann Presents Report

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[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- Since the scheduling of the 11th congress by the ninth Central Committee session, the SED has performed great work, said Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on Thursday in the Politburo report he presented to the 10th SED Central Committee. The basic directions for this were the speeches by General Secretary Erich Honecker at the ninth session, and at the discussion of the Secretariat with the first secretaries of the Kreis executive committees. Guided by the party program, tasks concerning how the developed socialist society is to be further established in the GDR and how it will continue to meet its obligation as a mainstay of peace in Europe, were explained theoretically and in connection with the daily struggle.

The decisions of the ninth Central Committee session led to a great popular movement for the worthy preparation of the 11th congress that extends far beyond the ranks of our party and includes all classes and strata of our party.

Town and countryside, combines, enterprises, cooperatives, schools and universities, the armed organs, all spheres of social life, are marked by the will to achieve high performances for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR, the speaker said. Everywhere there is evidence of the striving of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, young people, women, as well as all other working people to bring the decisions of the 10th congress to a successful conclusion and create a solid foundation for the decisions to be adopted by the 11th congress.

Just as it was set as a task by our party and adopted by all parties and mass organizations in the GDR, the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people became the first successfully completed stage on the path to the 11th congress.

In this period, Joachim Herrmann continued, the 12th FDJ Conference adopted its decisions to prepare the 11th congress through high performance in the "Ernst Thaelmann Drive" and prove themselves once again our party's true helper and comrade-in-arms. United and closely rallied around the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, the comrades of the SED have taken charge of the great tasks of the new stage of preparing the party congress.

With reference to a report on the activities to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation, the speaker said: The best memorial that can be erected to the fighters of the glorious Red Army, the fighters of the German antifascist resistance, to all fighters in the anti-Hitler coalition, are deeds for the strengthening of the first socialist state on German soil and hence deeds for peace.

Today it can be said: As a result of their great commitment to socialist competition, the working people were able to achieve a plan lead of 2 working days in net production up to 8 May. This is a notable achievement in a decisive sphere of our struggle.

The speaker referred to the cordial meeting between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev on the eve of the 40th anniversary, at which there was full agreement on all questions discussed concerning the further deepening of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and current international problems. He referred also to the great tribute paid to the German anti-fascist resistance with the unveiling of a memorial to the German anti-fascists in Krasnogorsk and the laying of the foundation stone for an Ernst Thaelmann Memorial in Moscow. The report recalls other events held to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation. For example in Brandenburg, Erich Honecker spoke in the presence of the liberators of 1945 and to over 100,000 citizens, and called for the threats posed to mankind today by imperialist confrontation politicians to be thwarted in the spirit of the oath of the fighters against Hitler fascism.

There was great international response to Erich Honecker's speech at the rally to mark the 40th anniversary of the destruction of Dresden, which was seen as an expression of the seriousness of the GDR in regarding the places of war and nazi crimes as an admonition and obligation to fight against a new war.

It was also in this spirit that the Torgau meeting proceeded, which was in marked contrast to what was known to the whole world under the catchphrase "Bitburg". The call went out from Torgau to understand the anti-Hitler coalition as a lesson for a coalition of realism and reason in the present day, as an appeal to everyone to put a spoke in the wheel of the warmongers in time. Foreign war veterans and antifascist resistance fighters from all over the world expressed the fact that the opportunity resulting from the 1945 liberation was used by the German antifascists to bring in the GDR and entire people to the side of the victors.

After the 40th anniversary of the victory and liberation we can state, the speaker said, that the GDR is a state in the heart of Europe which has heeded the outcome of World War II and has helped to shape post war developments. The best reply by our country to the Moscow appeal to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of the fascist tyranny is the fact that as a result of our changed social relations, war will never emanate from GDR territory.

In the period under review the Politburo consistently took into account the fact that the international situation continues to be complicated and tense and that the threat of a nuclear catastrophe has increased. The cause, Joachim Herrmann noted, lies in the continuing policy of confrontation and arms escalation pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States and NATO. Washington continues to strive for military supremacy and lays claim to world hegemony.

The Politburo undertakes all that is necessary to ensure that the GDR continues to make its contribution now more than ever toward working against the imperialist course of confrontation, for a return to detente. In this we join all those forces which, like us, see the policy of peaceful coexistence as the only sensible alternative and work toward preventing an outbreak of war before destructive weapons of unimaginable capacity are used.

The new Soviet-American negotiations on the entire complex of strategic and medium-range space and nuclear weapons have been welcomed by the Politburo as an important step toward meeting the peoples' desires and hopes for a secure peace.

After the start of the second round of negotiations, despite the destructive attitude of the United States so far, the USSR stated its readiness for very radical and mutually-acceptable solutions if, as a result, the arms race is halted and a transition to the militarization of outer space is excluded.

The Politburo, the report states, has stated its full agreement with the Soviet position that without a ban on space offensive weapons, limitations or reductions of strategic offensive weapons are not possible. Moreover the question of strategic offensive weapons cannot be solved in isolation from the question of nuclear medium-range missiles since the stationing of the new U.S. weapons in West Europe represents a strategic threat to the Warsaw Treaty countries. In the interests of disarmament as a whole the prevention of the militarization of space has priority.

The proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev for averting a nuclear catastrophe and for halting the arms race offer the possibility of a change for the better, the speaker continued. Here the moratoria proposed by the Soviet side for the period of the Geneva negotiations met with particular approval. Serious and well-considered replies by the United States which are in line with the people's expectations are needed now.

If Europe has been living in peace for 40 years, it is because of the strict guarantee of the approximate military-strategic balance, of equality and equal security, the report states. In line with the coordinated policy of the socialist community of states, we steadfastly adhere to this principle that equality presupposes mutual respect and consideration for the legitimate interests of the other side.

The GDR's activity together with that of the other socialist states at the Stockholm conference, at the Geneva disarmament conference, and in the Vienna negotiations is marked by achieving effective steps for arms limitation and disarmament. The proposals for nuclear-free zones in Europe, including the Palme proposal, for which the GDR is willing to make available its entire territory, remain on the table.

The great respect the GDR enjoys for its position on issues concerning reducing conflicts and disarmament is also reflected in a letter to the chairman of the GDR State Council from former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who expresses his thanks for the GDR's policy of detente and praises its constructive contribution at a conference organized by him, by former U.S. President Gerald Ford and other well-known politicians from East and West.

With regard to the meeting of leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states on 26 April 1985 in Warsaw and the extension of the period of validity of the treaty by a further 20 years, the report states that this is in line with the need, in view of the aims still being pursued by the imperialist NATO bloc, to coordinate the member-states' foreign and security policies with the object of reliably protecting the achievements of socialism, safeguarding peace, working for detente and disarmament in international relations and helping bring about a breakthrough in the limitation and reduction of armaments.

As was stressed in the joint statement of the Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers, the results of that meeting were of particular importance for the futher strengthening of the socialist community, its unity and cohesion, as well as for increasing the effectiveness of its peace policy. This assessment was also made by the parties and mass organizations belonging to the democratic bloc. The report recalls the proposal renewed in Warsaw that a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations should be concluded by the two alliances.

The report points to the great importance of the meeting of the party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-states on 13 March in Moscow for further coordinated cooperation. Erich Honecker's meetings with leading representatives of the fraternal states gave significant and far-reaching impetus to bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The report discusses talks held by Erich Honecker and other GDR politicians with leading representatives of Romania, the PPR, Cuba, the DPRK, and the PRC. It is pointed out in connection with the visit by Chinese Deputy Premier Li Peng to the GDR that the GDR and China are interested in the development of fruitful and friendly relations.

The exchange of delegations and experiences with the CPSU Central Committee and with the central committees of the other fraternal parties of socialist countries was continued as planned, Joachim Herrmann said. Since the ninth session of the SED Central Committee the SED has sent 23 delegations to fraternal parties of socialist countries and received 19 delegations for consultations and for exchange of views.

Turning to questions of detente and cooperation between East and West, Joachim Herrmann said that with Erich Honecker's visit to Italy talks were continued with leading representatives of Canada, Sweden, Greece, Finland, Austria, and Italy. The world public rightly regarded Erich Honecker's visit to Italy and his talks with President Sandro Pertini and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi as an example of useful East-West dialogue. The statesmen of the two countries said that, especially now, it is urgently necessary to seek realistic solutions by means of interstate cooperation in order to reduce tensions, halt the arms race, and bring about an improvement in international relations. It was stated in Rome that both sides believe it is necessary to consistently continue the political dialogue and contribute to the revival of detente in Europe, to the reduction of military confrontation on the continent and to the creation of trust, reason and predictability in interstate relations.

The report also refers to Erich Honecker's meeting with Pope John Paul II and assesses Erich Honecker's visit to Italy as having both far-reaching and lasting international importance and that it also promoted the continuation of political dialogue with other capitalist states. Important preconditions for the expansion and deepening of economic, cultural, and technological relations with Italy were established.

The Politburo report assesses the official visit by Laurent Fabius, the prime minister of the French Republic, to the GDR as further evidence that states with different social orders can cooperate in the interests of peace and mutual benefit if they are guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence. It is wholly in this spirit that the visit proceeded. It demonstrated the high level of relations and opened a new chapter of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two states.

During the exchange of views in Berlin the two statesmen expressed serious concern about the tense and complex international situation and underlined the need to undertake every effort to improve the international atmosphere and for the preservation of peace in the world. Erich Honecker praised France's policy, based on a readiness for dialogue and aimed at peaceful cooperation. With regard to arms limitation and disarmament, France, like the GDR, according to Laurent Fabius, takes the view that only military balance at ever lower levels offers a real guarantee of security. Far-reaching agreement on questions of peace preservation and the readiness to continue the political dialogue, including at a high level, and thus advance the solution of the vital questions of mankind, was expressed. During his visit the French prime minister spoke on a number of occasions in favor of adherence to the entire Helsinki Final Act, a view we share.

It was noted with satisfaction that both states and peoples have done much in the past few years to develop mutually advantageous bilateral relations, the report states. Both sides agreed that the volume of trade should be increased to a total value of 15 million francs up to 1988, and 20 million francs in 1990.

The visits by the foreign ministers of Belgium, Great Britain and Japan in the GDR as well as by the GDR foreign minister to Norway, Portugal and Denmark showed that states belonging to different alliances can talk reasonably to one another and make a contribution to stability and trust and to reducing the threat of a nuclear war, without the alliance membership of the other party or differences of opinion on certain issues being an obstacle.

The visit by a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, led by Horst Sindermann, to the first and second chambers of the Kingdom of the Netherlands continued the official relations with the parliaments of the states of West Europe and the NATO states in West Europe. There are now official parliamentary relations with all West European states. In the FRG Bundestag there are still some elements that reject official relations with the GDR People's Chamber, the speaker said. Relations with the SPD and the FDP parliamentary parties are normal.

With a view to the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, the GDR reaffirmed that the catalogue of principles agreed in this document must be realized in its entirety, in spirit and in letter. This is a decisive condition for a return to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence. The Politburo has always been guided by the principle that all countries, whether large or small, must contribute to a favorable political climate and to relations of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation. This is particularly the case here on the immediate dividing line between the two opposing social systems and military coalitions. The report also notes: In shaping relations between the GDR and the FRG the Politburo has always taken the view that their contribution to the safeguarding of peace is the most important thing. The FRG, also, has a duty to peace, which is historically most deeply justifiable and is set out in internationally binding agreements.

The transformation of the territory of the FRG into a launch pad for U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons, which are continuing to be deployed with disregard for the wishes of the majority of the FRG population, contradicts this. One cannot fail to see that this, and the considerable support for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative plans by ruling circles in Bonn, is meeting with growing resistance, which has been endorsed by the SPD, the DGB, the DKP and the Greens. It must not be underestimated that recently a governing party -- the FDP -- decided not to participate in the U.S. "star wars" plans and its Executive Committee unanimously adopted a resolution calling for prevention of an arms race in space and an end to the arms race on earth. Despite the pressure that is being applied, a broad front is forming in the FRG and in other West European countries against the militarization of space for which the U.S. Administration is striving.

Carried along by the U.S. arms build up policy, certain circles in the FRG feel encouraged to dream, against all reality, of the continued existence of a "German Reich within the 1937 frontiers." One must not lose sight of the fact that this amounts to territorial claims on the USSR, the PPR, and the CSSR and ignores the fact that two independent states exist on German soil. Such a dangerous attitude, which amounts to revision of the results of World War II and postwar developments, stands in contradiction to the entire system of European treaties and, 40 years after the final end of the German Reich, is more unrealistic than ever. The existence of two sovereign, independent German states, with different social systems and belonging to different alliance systems, is a basic factor of stability in Europe and for the international balance of power. No one can ignore this fact, which is documented not least by the membership of the two German states in the United Nations. Only the principles of peaceful coexistence and the treaties signed to this effect, including the Basic Treaty, can be the basis for relations between the GDR and the FRG. The agreed upon principle is valid here that both states have sovereignty in their domestic and foreign affairs.

Of great importance is the remark in the joint statement by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl, made as a result of the meeting in Moscow on 12 March 1985, that the inviolability of the frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present frontiers is a fundamental condition for peace. War must never again emanate from German soil; peace must issue from German soil.

This is a clear statement, which can have a positive effect on both the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG and on peaceful cooperation in all of Europe, if the FRG supports its words with deeds. Appearances such as that of the federal chancellor at the revanchist meeting of the so-called Silesians are anything but helpful for detente. As far as the GDR is concerned, it acts in accordance with the jointly established principles.

The report continues: On 11 April 1985, Erich Honecker addressed a letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in which he referred to the positive response the joint statement had met with in both East and West, especially among the people of the GDR and the FRG. There was agreement in welcoming the resumption of the arms control dialogue between the USSR and the United States, that can introduce a new phase in East-West relations. There was also agreement that the start of USSR-U.S. arms control talks on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons could give new impetus to the improvement of East-West relations, in general. Erich Honecker noted the proposals by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, which are appropriate for leading to an improvement not only of relations between the USSR and the United States but also of East-West relations in their entirety. He stressed that we welcome and support Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative as a great chance for all peoples. In order to agree on arms reduction it is compelling logic not to increase these arms.

Having presented the USSR's disarmament proposals, Erich Honecker stressed in his letter to Kohl that it is to be hoped that the goodwill thus demonstrated meets with a response that is conducive to peace. In our view it is now all the more urgent to seek realistic solutions by means of international cooperation and dialogue in order to reduce tensions and achieve an end to the arms race. We regard the significance of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States in this light and at the same time proceed from the need for all states, both large and small -- including the GDR and the FRG -- to make a contribution to ensure that things do not even go as far as the militarization of outer space.

Indeed the decisive issue is whether an arms race in all directions and the increase of the threat of war will be stepped up or whether overall security will be strengthened and a stable peace for all will be guaranteed. The GDR concentrates all its efforts on ensuring that mankind is spared a nuclear inferno and a peaceful future is opened up for them.

No people on earth would derive the slightest benefit from stepping up the arms race on earth, let alone extending it to space. A halt to armament, disarmament in line with the principle of equality and equal security, mutually advantageous cooperation, not ever new means of mass destruction, either on earth or in space, are matters of vital importance to them. Since the issue of space weapons presently plays a special role in the international arena with regard to peace preservation, we regarded it as being right to once again publicly state that the U.S. program for a so-called space shield, for a "star wars," by no means makes the earth more secure, but rather less secure. The creation of space weapons can only result in the intensification of the arms race and its extension to new areas. Herein lies a threat to the existence of mankind.

Erich Honecker appealed to Helmut Kohl to use his influence in the goal the USSR and the United States agreed upon and to which the Geneva negotiations are devoted; the goal of preventing an arms race in space, ending it on earth and reducing nuclear arms with the ultimate goal of eliminating them altogether. In his reply the chancellor of the FRG expressed the desire for peace but avoided any unequivocal comment on the so-called SDI program.

Questions of preserving peace as well as bilateral relations between the two German states were also the subject of the exchange of views between our party's general secretary and Martin Bangemann, FDP chairman, and FRG economics minister. In the talk, Erich Honecker stressed that the preservation of peace and ending the threat of war is the primary task of all peoples at the present. He stressed the GDR's readiness to consistently implement the policy of peaceful coexistence and support this goal in active dialogue with all states. It was further stressed that GDR-FRG trade and economic relations are advantageous for both sides and can be further expanded. The FDP chairman referred to the statement of the FRG Government, which is supported by his party, on the inviolability of all existing frontiers in Europe. It was noted in agreement that relations between the GDR and FRG have developed steadily since the Basic Treaty came into force in 1973. The Basic Treaty should also play this role in future. Other leading FDP politicians were in the GDR during the period under review.

In the talk between Erich Honecker and Johannes Rau, SPD deputy chairman and prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, there was a large measure of agreement that today nothing is more important than to save the world from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe. Since more weapons do not bring more security, a halt to armament, and disarmament are to be emphatically strived for. It was stressed that precisely in view of the present complicated international situation it is more important than ever for both German sides to actively support peace, disarmament and detente. Proceeding from realities and on the foundation of the Basic Treaty, what had been achieved in these relations could be preserved and consolidated. Vociferous statements in the FRG which are intended to question postwar developments only gave those who are anything but friends of detente the upper hand. Johannes Rau referred to the importance of a security partnership between the East and West for the preservation of peace.

Erich Honecker's meeting with the chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, was also very important. There was joint emphasis on the two German states' responsibility for concrete steps toward the preservation of peace. It is necessary, it was stated on both sides, to preserve what has been achieved in bilateral relations and gradually consolidate it. With regard to the international situation, the two politicians believe that so far the arms race has not slowed down but has rather speeded up. This development is all the more alarming because space is to be included. The leading SPD politician said that the SPD has unequivocally stated its position on the United States' SDI plans. The SPD approved the moratorium proposed by the USSR. The negotiations in Geneva would benefit from such steps, while there can be no question of an increased in security should the arms race continue.

During the talks a series of important questions of bilateral relations between the GDR and FRG were discussed, including possibilities for strengthening economic relations and cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection as well as humanitarian questions. The two sides conducted an exchange of views on questions of citizenship, the Elbe border and the Salzgitter Registration Office. They assessed the exchange of views which has been put in motion as a contribution to normalizing relations between the two German states and agreed to continue them.

A comprehensive exchange of views on international issues and problems was held by Erich Honecker during his frank and cordial meeting with Herbert Wehner. It centered on questions of peace preservation.

Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had similar talks with leading politicians and well-known representatives of the FRG economy during his visit to Bonn and to the Hannover fair.

The GDR's readiness to further promote trade in every way with the FRG on the basis of equality and mutual benefit was stressed. Our Republic continues to regard the development of useful economic and trade relations an important stabilizing factor in overall relations between the two German states and in line with the Basic Treaty. Talks with leading representatives of the FRG economy, among them, Berthold Beitz and Otto Wolff von Amerongen, were continued.

On the basis of an agreement between Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group and deputy SPD chairman, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, talks took place between groups of experts of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Executive on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. As a result of the sixth discussion between the two groups of experts, which were led by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Karsten Voigt, chairman of the Working Group on Chemical Disarmament and representative of the Working Group on Foreign Policy in the SPD Bundestag Group, agreement was reached on the draft documents for a corresponding joint political initiative by the SED and SPD.

Both sides believe that a zone of this type would advance the negotiations in Geneva on a global ban on chemical weapons and represent an important step toward promoting in practical terms detente, disarmament, and trust for the creation of joint security in Europe.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, had useful talks with a delegation from the DGB National Executive led by DGB Chairman Ernst Breit. The joint FDGB-DGB press statement underlines that the main topic of discussion was what trade union strength can do to preserve peace. Both sides agreed that it is in the interests of the trade unions for relations between the GDR and FRG to develop on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Other Politburo comrades held talks with politicians from the FRG and from Berlin (West), the speaker said. The disarmament representative of the FRG Government was received for consultations on disarmament questions in the GDR Foreign Ministry.

The Politburo highly regards the growing commitment over the past few months of African, Asian, and Latin American states to the vital questions of mankind, the report continues. This was demonstrated by the course and results of the 29th UN General Assembly session, the important Delhi Declaration, which was signed by six heads of state and government heads, and a series of other activities, in particular by the nonaligned states.

In letters to the state and government heads of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, praised the Delhi Declaration as an encouraging and exemplary step promoting a worldwide coalition of reason and realism for peace.

The report praises Erich Honecker's official visit to Algeria and the visits to the GDR of Mengistu Haile Mariam (Ethiopia), Denis Sassou-Nguesso (People's Republic of Congo) and Paul Victor Obeng (Ghana).

The developments in areas of crisis and tension fanned by imperialism cause us anxiety and concern, said Joachim Herrmann. From the point of view of the Politburo and the clear orientation of our foreign policy there is no other way to just and lasting solutions to tension and conflicts than negotiations that include all interested parties and take their legitimate rights into account.

The GDR party, people and Government condemn with revulsion and indignation the terror of the racist apartheid regime in South Africa, which has worsened over the past few weeks. We are linked in firm solidarity with the just struggle of the repressed people of South Africa and are continuing our close cooperation with the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress.

The report reiterates solidarity with the South-West African People's Organization and the Arab peoples and states which are resolutely countering the imperialist plans of the United States and NATO. In accordance with the Fes peace plan of the Arab states, we regard the convening of an international Middle East conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as a realistic way to a fundamental solution of the problems of the Middle East.

On the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, it states that it is obvious that the Reagan administration is trying, in this region in particular, to replace valid international law with the presumed rights of an imperialist head of household. With the imposition of an economic blockade against Nicaragua, the U.S. Administration has taken a further brutal step in forcing the heroic Nicaraguan people to their knees. The world public has indignantly condemned this new blackmail maneuver by the United States. Even leading representatives of the NATO states rejected the recent intensification of the U.S. course against Nicaragua. The front of those forces which advocate a reduction of tension in Central America by peaceful means, completely in the spirit of the states of the Contadora Group, is becoming ever wider. The GDR will give active support for the Nicaragua of Sandino in the future too.

The reports refers to talks Erich Honecker had with the general secretaries of the fraternal parties from Portugal, Italy, Argentina and Chile. The SED received 39 delegations from the communist parties of nonsocialist countries, revolutionary democratic and national revolutionary parties and from other anti-imperialist and liberation movements from developing countries, and sent out six study delegations to them. It was represented at the party congresses of the PCF, the Communist Party of Canada, and the Mali People's Democratic Union.

The fruitful contacts between the SED and 35 socialist and social democratic parties were further expanded. In bilateral discussions and multilateral bodies, the SED worked for placing parties for peace, freedom, democracy and social progress. Precisely in view of the complicated international situation and the crisis manifestations in the capitalist countries, and the social problems in the third world, the SED proceeded from the idea of representing the interests of the peoples in joint actions. Ideological differences of opinion were not ignored, but were openly discussed in conferences, colloquia and seminars.

The spirit of the 1983 international Karl Marx conference in Berlin, whose aura can still be felt now, also manifested itself in the past months, especially in cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties.

Representatives of the SED met with delegations of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, the British Labour Party, the two socialist parties of Belgium, the ruling Radical Civic Party of Argentina and the Radical Party of Chile.

An SED delegation took part in the party congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. An exchange of views took place between representatives of the Basic Values Commission of the SPD Party Executive and the Academy for Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee.

On the GDR economy, the report notes that the Politburo took all necessary decisions in order to successfully continue the well-tested course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. In accordance with this, great attention was placed on realizing consistently everywhere the yardsticks of the new stage of the economic strategy of comprehensive and durable intensification. Many excellent initiatives reflected the unshakable confidence of the workers in SED policy.

Even with the extreme burdens imposed by the long winter, it was possible to successfully continue the national economic upswing in 1985. The national income rose by 4.1 percent up to the end of May and labor productivity in industry increased by 7.3 percent. The plan for industrial goods production was fulfilled by 101.3 percent up to the end of May. It was possible to increase the plan lead to M2 billion. That is 1.2 days' performance. A particularly high increase was noted in microelectronics.

The first 5 months of the 1985 plan year again confirmed that it is possible over a long period of time to increase the national income and production considerably and at the same time reduce specific production consumption, it is stated in the report, which emphasises the necessity of considerably expanding the economic effectiveness of science and technology and of all qualitative growth factors. This is where the main reserves lie.

The growing performance capacity of the economy makes it possible to raise the material and cultural standard of living of the people in accordance with the year. Some 86,640 apartments, including 44,089 newly built apartments, were handed over -- 5,290 more than planned. The net financial income of the population rose by 3.2 percent up to the end of May and retail trade turnover increased by 4.0 percent.

On foreign trade, the report notes the deepening of socialist economic integration. Dynamic development is noted in trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Up to the end of May, exports to the USSR rose by 104 percent. The plan was overfulfilled by M453 million. Exports to the other socialist countries also rose by 104 percent. A significant export surplus with the nonsocialist countries was also achieved.

Against the background of the preparation of the 11th SED Congress, the labor collectives are now discussing how a solid starting position for further stable and dynamic development in the coming years can be created by their own high performances with the 1986 plan.

In the further stable development of the GDR our activity in the coming 5-year plan centers on the consistent continuation of the course of the main task, the unity of economic and social policy.

With regard to agriculture, the report points out that this year's late vegetation and cold weather makes high demands on the organization of spring tilling. A high standard of work was noted. The intention of the cooperative farmers and workers in the agricultural, forestry, and foodstuffs industry to repeat, stabilize and consolidate the good results of 1984 crop and livestock production is becoming a reality.

The basic tasks of the 10th congress to comprehensively strengthen cooperatives and publicly owned farms for their mutual benefit, raise home-grown stocks of crop products for livestock production, and improve the cost-benefit ratio are being successfully implemented.

The report praises the achievements of the younger generation in strengthening the GDR. The 12th FDJ Parliament was characterized by the young people's active commitment to peace, anti-imperialist solidarity and international understanding. Joachim Herrmann also dealt with the course and results of the trade union elections, tasks in the further strengthening of the socialist system of government and laws and the SED's alliance policy. There had been confirmation of the vitality and effectiveness of the alliance loyal to the principle of giving the broadest possible scope for every citizen, regardless of social background, to help shape social policy.

The course aimed at the further development of businesslike, constitutional and constructive relations between the state and church also marked the meeting between Erich Honecker and Land Bishop Dr Johannes Hempel, chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaderships, on 11 February, said Joachim Herrmann. In the talk, agreement that the preservation of peace constitutes a task whose solution calls for a contribution from everyone was underlined.

The report deals with the results and tasks in the armed organs, in the spheres of physical culture and sport, the sciences, education, social services and health sector, and culture.

In the preparation of the 11th congress, it states, citizens found daily evidence in their life that word and deed are one in the SED's policy. Ever new initiatives grow out of this. The party's continual concern for people and consideration for questions which affect citizens' everyday lives leads to the further strengthening of the working people's trust in the party's policy.

Joachim Herrmann said in conclusion: Our party has at its disposal, as its work in the period under review has shown, all the preconditions to successsfully master the demands of the road before us, firmly allied with the entire people. We are advancing toward our 11th congress full of optimism and confident of victory.

Resolution Issued

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["Resolution of the 10th Meeting of the SED Central Committee on Party Elections" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress will be conducted 17-21 April 1986, a resolution of the 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee says. The resolution also states:

On the basis of the party statute (Points 51a, 56 and 64), and of the Central Committee election regulations, the accountability meetings and new elections of the executives of the basic unit and of the Kreis and Bezirk party organizations will be carried out from 14 October 1985 to 16 February 1986.

-- From 14 October to 14 December 1985, the accountability meetings and new elections of party branch organizers, their deputies, the executives of the departmental party cells and the executives of all basic units and local executives,

-- From 11 January to 18 January 1986, the delegate accountability conferences and new elections of the Kreis, town and town district executives.

-- From 8 to 16 February 1986, the Bezirk delegate accountability conferences and new elections of the Bezirk executive committees.

3. [as received] To the 11th SED Congress can be delivered to the Central Committee up to 12 March 1986.

The 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee has decreed a guideline for the election of delegates to the 11th SED Congress. It establishes:

The delegates for the 11th SED Congress will be elected in accordance with the party statute at the Bezirk delegate conferences.

The election will be carried out according to the election regulations decided upon by the SED Central Committee.

The election of the delegates will be carried out according to the following plan:

For every 850 party members: one delegate with an effective vote;

For every 850 party candidate members: one delegate with an advisory vote.

Communique Released

LD212026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 21 Jun 85

["Communique of the 10th Meeting of the SED Central Committee" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee met in Berlin on 20 and 21 June 1985 for its 10th meeting.

The Politburo report was read by Comrade Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member, and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke on the preparation of the 11th SED Congress. Twenty-five comrades took part in the discussion.

The Central Committee approved the Politburo report and the speech on the preparation of the 11th SED Congress.

In accordance with the decision of the ninth meeting of the Central Committee, it was decided that, on the basis of the party statute (Points 51a, 56 and 64) and the election regulations of the Central Committee, the accountability meeting and new elections of the executives of the basic units and of the Kreis and area Bezirk party organizations are to be carried out from 14 October 1985 to 16 February 1986 and the 11th SED Congress will take place in Berlin from 17-21 April 1986.

The Central Committee approved the directive of the SED Central Committee for the 1986-86 party elections, the election regulations of the SED Central Committee for the elections to the leading organs and for the elections of the delegates to the delegate conferences and party congresses, and the approval of delegates for the 11th party congress.

The Central Committee agreed with the composition of the Central Committee delegations to participate in the Bezirk SED delegate conferences.

STATE SECRETARY ON RESULTS OF BY-ELECTIONS

LD231756 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] The by-election of National Assembly deputies and council members has taken place lawfully and in order. According to the communique of the National Election Presidium, on the basis of the election 2 weeks ago and yesterday's by-election, 351 National Assembly deputies, 326 alternate deputies, more than 42,000 council members, and more than 31,000 alternate council members were elected. There will be by-elections at a later date in the one unfilled National Assembly deputy constituency and three unfilled local council member constituencies.

After the meeting of the National Election Presidium, Sandor Csillag asked State Secretary Lajos Papp to the microphone:

[Begin Recording] [Csillag] How was the by-election conducted?

[Papp] It was conducted in order, in a calm atmosphere, and amid active public interest. It was a continuation of the 8 June elections. Interest was relatively great. In the election of National Assembly deputies, about 83 percent of the citizens entitled to vote did so, and in the case of council members, 74 percent did so.

[Csillag] After the 8 June elections, it was necessary to reelect 42 National Assembly deputies with by-elections and 849 council members with by-elections. Did the by-elections fill these places?

[Papp] They did not fill every place because, in the case of the election of National Assembly deputies, the nominees withdrew their nominations prior to the elections, in the No 5 Zala County Constituency; in the case of council members, there were three instances in Baranya and Zala Counties. In one, the situation was similar to the previously mentioned National Assembly deputy election. In the other two cases, both candidates received an identical number of votes and could not become council members.

[Csillag] Will there be an alternate deputy in every National Assembly and council district?

[Papp] There will not be an alternate deputy in every parliamentary district; in the case of the National Assembly, there will not be an alternate deputy in 29 seats. What is interesting, however, is that in four electoral districts there will be two alternate deputies. There are greater differences as regards the council members: 31,668 alternate council members have been elected for the 42,734 council member places.

As for the parliamentary electoral districts, 35 deputies were elected on the national list and 351 deputies were elected in the electoral districts. This means that on 8 June, in the second round of the elections, 386 deputies were elected. In other words, all but one place has been filled in the National Assembly. I would like to take advantage of the radio to express my thanks to the social organs, state organs, council workers, and those participating in the work of the election presidiums, for their help in the election on 8 June and during the second round of elections. At the same time I would like to congratulate every newly elected deputy and council member and wish them success in their work in public life. [end recording]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES FORMED AFTER 8 JUNE ELECTIONS

AU201206 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 19 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Constituent meetings to establish the local authorities in the capital's district councils following the 8 June elections started on 18 June. The councillors, gathered in peoples' representation forums, appointed the officeholders and decided on the initial direction the councils will follow in the coming 5 years. At almost all the forums discussions were held about roads, road conditions, supply, traffic, housing conditions, education, and medical services.

UK JOINT COMMITTEE ASSESSES ECONOMIC TIES

LD211812 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-British joint Committee for Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation held its annual session in Budapest, from June 18 to 21. Assessing last year's bilateral economic relations the committee stated that trade turnover developed considerably with Hungarian exports to Britain increasing by 40 percent compared to 1983. Deliveries of goods produced under industrial cooperation deals make up 10 percent of bilateral trade turnover. Cooperation is the most intensive in the chemical industry and agriculture. The sides agreed that it would be reasonable to extend cooperation deals to further fields, such as electronics, energy utilization and saving, use of waste, production of food industrial machinery, plastic processing, manufacturing of conveying equipment, and the food industry.

The parties welcomed the fact that in the recent period two Hungarian-British joint ventures had been set up in electronics and the production of food industrial machinery. It was agreed to set up a work group within the committee to develop cooperation in agriculture and the food industry. Talks are being held on the foundation of a work group for the power industry. The joint committee discussed how to give a lasting character to the dynamic development of bilateral economic relations. The protocol on the talks was signed by Tibor Antaalpeter, head of chief [as received] department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Alistair Hunter, head of department at the British department of trade and industry. Present was Tibor Melega, deputy foreign trade minister, and Peter W. Unwim, ambassador of Britain to Hungary.

Alistair Hunter held talks with leaders of the Ministries of Industry, and of Agriculture and Food, and visited the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, the National Bank of Hungary, and the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank.

GROSZ LEADS DELEGATION TO MOZAMBIQUE EVENTS

LD231304 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] A Hungarian party and government delegation has traveled to Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front and the government. The delegation is led by Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest party committee and member of the Politburo. The delegation will participate in the festivities held on the 10th anniversary of the country's independence.

PZPR PLENUM ADOPTS RESOLUTION; SPEECHES HEARD

Document on Party Functioning

AU191656 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Jun 85 p 2

["Resolution" adopted by 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 13 June: "Concerning Raising the Effectiveness of the Party's Political-Organizational Activity"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee approves the assessment of the party's current state and situation, as well as the conclusions on their improvement contained in the PZPR Politburo report entitled "Problems of Raising the Effectiveness of Party Political-Organizational Activity" and in the closing speech by Army General Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

Conclusions voiced during the talks and not contained in the resolution will be presented by the Politburo for approval at the next Central Committee Plenum.

The Central Committee affirms that during the period leading up to the 10th PZPR Congress, the party will continue to concentrate on effectively implementing the Ninth PZPR Congress resolutions, as expounded and amended in resolutions adopted by subsequent Central Committee sessions. The Central Committee believes that the full implementation of these resolutions requires a further strengthening of the party's Marxist-Leninist nature and an increase in the effectiveness of its political-organizational work. For this purpose, the following activities are essential in order to improve the functioning of the party:

1. Improving the Functioning of Party Bodies

a) Inside Primary Party Organizations

It is necessary to:

-- enrich the forms of activity employed by basic party organizations [POP], develop effective ways of steering their work, and animate the work of party groups;

-- strengthen the position and role of party organizations inside large plants in relation to party activity and increase their influence on all organizational and social bodies inside their respective plants;

-- consolidate rural POP's; enlist in their work party members working in plants but living in the country, especially during political campaigns; involve the rural intelligentsia to a broader extent in training work; prepare rural party aktivs to assume posts in social and self-government organizations; integrate the efforts of the aktivs in all rural sociopolitical organizations and of the leadership cadres of institutions and plants; and develop cooperation with ZSL bodies;

-- animate POP's with a low membership, help them by temporarily allocating to them aktivists from other POP's, and develop cooperation between these POP's and others that are functioning well, especially those inside plants;

-- apply on a broader scale the principle of collective party tasks in the work of POP's. Party members belonging to various sociopolitical and self-government organizations should in principle be given party tasks by one of these;

-- consolidate local party organizations, assign to them party members living in their area in order to help them, and fully implement the Politburo's March 1985 "Guidelines for Party Work at One's Place of Residence;"

-- make wider use of the dedication, knowledge, and experience of pensioners who belong to the party and have retired from party political work;

-- make POP's attract more boldly nonparty people, especially workers, and together with them solve and hold consultations on matters of importance to a factory or community; and raise the effectiveness of ideological-political influence on surroundings;

-- ensure that party committees and organizations quickly convey the contents of PZPR Central Committee and voivodship committee plenums to all party members; use for this purpose meetings of POP's and other party groups; and propagate the rule that immediately after Central Committee and voivodship committee plenums, aktivs employed by the party, plus those holding administrative posts in the administration and economy, and also trade union and self-government aktivs that belong to the party, should commence the implementation of party resolutions in their workplace or institution;

-- increase knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and shape the scientific world outlook of party members, and apply more diverse forms of party training, especially ideological training, while taking into account the interests of PZPR and candidate members.

b) Inside Party Committees

It is necessary to:

-- perpetuate and perfect the democratic forms of work by the Central Committee and its apparatus adopted since the Ninth PZPR Congress, and appoint whenever necessary Central Committee scientific and problem councils, as well as teams of advisors and experts consisting of scientists and those who put science into practice, including workers;

-- fully introduce the party work principles laid down by the "Guidelines for Organizing the Work of PZPR Voivodship Committees" adopted by the Central Committee Secretariat in January 1985, in accordance with which these committees will bear political responsibility for fully implementing in their respective areas the party policy laid down in the resolutions of party congresses and conferences, the Central Committee, Politburo, and Central Committee Secretariat, as well as in their own resolutions; encourage PZPR voivodship committees to regularly inspire and control the work of the party committees and organizations subordinate to them; take advantage of the help of scientific centers in the work of voivodship committees; and appoint advisers out of party and nonparty scientists, specialists, and experienced workers;

-- undertake analytical and planning work designed to define the functions of regional party work centers, and present suitable proposals at the 10th PZPR Congress;

-- see that resolutions adopted by POP's and committees are specific, adapted to the needs and conditions of communities, take into account the possibilities that POP and party members have of carrying them out, and define the criteria for the performance of tasks;

-- make further use of consultation and public and party opinion polls during party work;

-- improve the method of dealing with and making use of petitions and remarks presented by party members and organizations, and of reacting to letters and complaints submitted by citizens to party committees;

-- increase the effectiveness of control inside the party; broaden the scope of the controls carried out by party committees; make sure that these committees make a fuller use of the results of controls carried out by auditing commissions, party control commissions, and commissions for the investigation of citizens' remarks and complaints; and work out a clear and uniform system of assessing party work;

-- begin a study on the possibility of improving the party training system;

-- improve the system of information inside the party at all levels and spheres of activity, and impose on agitation groups the duty to keep party members informed;

-- modernize the system of keeping records of party members and candidate members; and improve and simplify party reporting;

-- propagate party work experiences and publish a special bulletin for this purpose;

-- propagate as widely as possible during party work the experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties in the socialist countries.

2. Correctly Developing the Numerical Strength, Social Composition, Deployment, and Quality of Party Ranks

It is necessary to:

-- intensify efforts to ensure a stable development of party ranks, consistently apply exacting criteria quality when admitting people to the party, and win over people who are ideologically fit, prominent in performance and socially active; this applies especially to workers and peasants.

-- ensure that more young people join the party, promote activities with youth organizations in order to win over their aktivs for the party, and consistently implement the directives issued in August 1983 by the Cnetral Committee Secretariat on the organizational principles of work with the youth aktivs in the party and the socialist youth unions;

-- improve the deployment of party members and ensure that party members are actively present in all important communities, especially of the industrial workers class;

-- develop and strengthen small- and medium-sized party organizations;

-- set POP's in factories and in the communities where this is possible;

-- strengthen the ideopolitical unity of party ranks, increase the responsibility of the POP's for party judicial pronouncements; and consistently purge the party of the people who are ideologically alien, who fail to observe the statute, and who violate moral norms.

3. Improving the Party's Cadre Policy

It is necessary to:

-- continue the implementation of the main principles of the PZPR's cadre policy adopted by the 13th plenum, propagate positive experience, energetically react to deviations from the fixed principles and procedures of cadre policy, consistently observe the exacting criteria of recruiting and evaluating cadres, and see that they are rationally deployed and exploited; for young talented people who are especially prominent in professional and sociopolitical activities, conditions should be provided under which they can be rapidly promoted from grade to grade;

-- fully utilize the statutory powers of the POP's in the field of evaluating and recommending managing cadres, inspire party cells to be more effective in exploiting their powers of suggestion and control vis-a-vis the managing cadre in factories and institutions, ensure that this cadre conducts active ideological and training work with the subordinate workers teams, demand that the managing cadre actively cooperate with party, social, professional, and self-government organizations in solving current political, socioeconomic, and social tasks and in making the working people achieve a high social and productive militancy;

-- ensure that the political knowledge and qualifications of the managing cadres are consistently improved, provide further educational courses for the managing aktivs of the social, self-government, and trade union organizations, and accelerate the government work aimed at setting up the voivodship centers for training and further training the managing cadres.

4. Strengthening the Party's Influence on the Performance of the Echelons of Socialist Democracy and State Institutions

It is necessary to:

-- maintain close and constant ties between party committees and the teams of party councillors and ensure that they are highly militant in solving community problems and strengthening the position of the people's councils;

-- ensure that the POP's operating in the state administration at all levels see that their echelons implement party policy;

-- in line with the 13th plenum deadlines, bring the worker-peasant inspection teams into action by the end of 1985, acquaint party members with the party's aims and action methods, and ensure the complete implementation of the proposals submitted by all institutions of control;

-- promote a continuous development of trade union ranks, especially in large factories, and see that PZPR members inspire consistent organizational, programmatic, and training work in trade union echelons;

-- aktivate party teams in workers self-management groups;

-- conduct planned political work with the party members who are active on the boards of social associations and organizations and review the state institutions' action areas that can be partially or wholly transferred to social associations.

5. The Party's Increased Influence on the Economy

It is necessary to:

-- focus efforts to tap all production reserves; to improve work discipline and organization, the effectiveness of economic management, the rationalization of employment, and the consumption of materials and energy; and to consistently implement conservation programs in factories;

-- inspire activities in order to promote scientific-technological progress and the impact of scientific achievements on production;

-- sponsor long-term planning for the development of factories;

-- implement the proposals of the national party-economic conference in Poznan and focus attention on actively exploiting and improving the mechanisms of the economic reform in the course of implementing socioeconomic tasks in factories, enterprises, and institutions;

-- actively participate in social consultations on the draft 5-year plan and propagate solutions that effectively relate the goals of the work forces with the national goals.

The Central Committee instructs the voivodship committees to propagate the materials of the 20th plenum among all party members and candidates; the managing, administrative, and economic cadres; and among the aktivs of sociopolitical, trade union, self-government, and youth organizations.

The Central Committee recommends that the voivodship PZPR committees hold plenary sessions to discuss issues stemming from the 20th plenum resolutions. These plenary sessions should be preceded by reviews of the standards and effects of party work in party organizations and committees.

The Central Committee enjoins the Politburo to work out a schedule for implementing the tasks resulting from the 20th plenum and requiring action at the central level.

12 June Plenum Debates

AU211314 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 85 pp 4-5

[Roundup of "abridged" speeches made from the floor at the 12 June session of the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Czeslaw Stepien, Central Committee member and foreman in the Nowotko foundry in Ostrowiec Swietokryzyski, Kielce Voivodship:

Our foundry has never sponsored any strikes, and for several of the past months we have fulfilled and overfulfilled our production tasks. Our foundry has the highest number of members of new trade unions, and other social organizations are also developing favorably. However, we are not fully satisfied with this situation. The analysis of our party organization's composition shows that some 50 percent of white collar workers, but only 25 percent of workers belong to our party organization. Nor are we satisfied with the ages of party members, and that is why we have decided to intensify efforts to rejuvenate our party.

We know that not all our resolutions continue to be implemented in line with the party statute and democratic centralism. There are comrades who are against every resolution and some who say that they will implement only some resolutions.

There are comrades who do not realize or do not want to realize that the PZPR, which has assumed the burden of running our state and leading the nation, works for the good of all peopple and not only for the good of PZPR members. Our activities and the situation in the party continue to be watched by working people and workers in plants. Their attitude toward us has changed. Nonparty people are now showing much friendliness toward us.

Adam Bartosiak, first secretary of the Plock PZPR Voivodship Committee:

Trying to answer the question of why the performance of primary party organizations is not up to standard, we have decided that these organizations and shop party organizations are not weak in themselves; rather our inadequate work with them is the primary factor in their weakness.

Our voivodship organization has been losing members for the past 4 years. One of the main reasons why party members have continued to be removed from party rolls is their passivity. An individual passivity that very often was symptomatic of the lethargy of the given party organization. This means that the reasons for leaving the party were not upshot of the passivity of the party organizations. There are twice as many passive party members and candidate members who have been removed from the party rolls than those who have left the party at their own request.

Artur Kwiatkowski, Central Committee member and private farmer from Cetki village, Rypin Gmina, Wloclawek Voivodship:

How effective is our work in the field? I am disturbed by the party membership structure of the individual social groups. It is a bad thing that workers account for fewer that 50 percent of party members, that many peasants have left the party, and that not enough young people are joining it.

Why is the performance of many rural organizations weak? Why is their development not what we want it to be? We have lost many medium-scale farmers, but the Catholic Church continues to care for small- and medium-scale farmers. We have neglected our work among these farmers. But who is to do this work? Only the party apparatus and the elected authorities? We should ask the rural intelligentsia to do its share. Primary party cells have failed to provide sufficient inspiration for, allot tasks to, and put under control this intelligentsia, sections of which indulge in passivity, taking it easy, and consumerism. Only one third of the intelligentsia party members in my region do party work. The others try to get on watch duty and wangle overtime, which means that they want to earn as much money as possible. Some party aktivs proclaim lofty watchwords at party meetings, but their conduct is quite different at their homes. Party organizations and cells should be most sensitive to such phenomena.

Jozef Jarmal, Central Committee member and foreman in the Turow lignite mine in Bogatynia, Jelenia Gora Voivodship:

I think that party organizations and members are passive regarding nonparty people and show inadequate interest in their own communities. Unfortunately there are two-faced party members among us who are busy in the party organizations, on the one hand, but continue to train their children in the spirit of clericalism and to abuse their positions for material advantage, on the other. Our life is still full of arrogance, indifference, and a most appalling boorishness.

Marinc Klamerek, first secretary of the PZPR Police Committee in the Police chemical plant in Police, Szczecin Voivodship:

The adversaries of socialism were especially militant in Szczecin and were most adamant in trying to eliminate the party from our plant and in threatening to hand the communists. This was why party members became so frustrated and afraid to fight. The consistent implementation of the ninth congress resolutions helped us to overcome this state of mental frustration, beginning in mid-1982.

Our party ranks are gradually increasing and over 1,000 candidates, mostly young people, joined the party in the first 3 months of this year. The trade union movement is also developing, and over 53 percent of our voivodship's work forces now belong to trade union organizations. Workers' self-management bodies continue to gain in strength.

However, we cannot acquiesce in this situation because we know that some people in our plant try to continue their oppositional activities, albeit with little success. The attitude of the party aktivs and of the decisive majority of the work force is an effective factor in isolating the political adversaries in our plant.

Ryszard Borowski, Central Committee candidate member and captain navigator of the Polish Ocean Lines in Gdynia:

The Gdansk party organization continues to work in difficult conditions. In the past 4 years we have fought first to reinstate the party's leading role and then to regain the ability to engage in cohesive political activities and to gradually win back our ideological identity.

If the party's ability to win new members is a measure of the increase in its authority, then we can say that considerable progress has been made in this regard. In 1984 some 1,253 candidate members joined the party compared with 174 in 1982 and 381 in 1983. Workers and young people continue to join the party. Some 88 percent of the candidate members accepted by the party are under 30. Our voivodship organization now totals some 70,000 comrades. However, the share of workers in the voivodship party organization has decreased by 4.8 percent in the past 4 years, unfortunately.

We should bear in mind that the rehabilitation of the trade union movement in the Gdansk region has taken place under especially difficult conditions of a direct struggle against our political adversary. However, this does not excuse those party members who continue to avoid making a clear declaration on the issue of trade union membership.

The situation of some young people in schools and universities continues to be difficult not only because they have been penetrated by the political adversary and some clergy, but because party organizations are weak and not very militant, and some academic instructors and university authorities adopt certain attitudes.

Jerzy Janicki, Central Committee member and deputy manager of the Ursus tractor industrial association in Warsaw:

I cannot fully concur with the thesis that we have made considerable progress in uniting the party. Many party members continue to indulge in political apathy and to distrust the effectiveness of party work. Some party members continue to see their party membership as a guarantee of their own interests. We still have not been able to work out effective methods of ideologically strengthening party ranks, and alien hostile ideology continues to inundate us. It is necessary to promote discipline in party ranks, especially in the centers of power. The reports issued by the Citizens' Commission for Complaints and Proposals show what the situation is in this regard.

The party's leading role is being regained too slowly as attested to by the lack of effective defense of the political and economic interests of the workers class, that is, of the people employed in the state sector.

The reasons why the party is so slow in regaining its leading role are rooted primarily in the fact that our people identify all failures and hardships of our political and socioeconomic life with the results of party policy.

The prosocialist sectors of our people believe that, in relation to our present reality, the principles of our system and patriotic and historical elements are not being given enough attention and that this exerts a negative influence on the young generation. Groups of parasites, profiteers, and private enterpreneurs continue to exploit our economic crisis in order to get excessively rich at the cost of the working people. Nothing specific is being done about this. The Ursus party organization is convinced that the upbringing of the young generation for ensuring the socialist development of Poland is a very important issue for the party.

Jerzy Nastalczyk, Central Committee member and machine operator in the Zeltor woolen industry plant in Zgierz, Lodz Voivodship:

In Lodz Voivodship, party ranks have continued to decrease in the past 5 years, and admissions are still unsatisfactory. Our all-round activities in Zgierz resulted in winning 13 party candidate members in 1984 and 24 this year. In view of the fact that 311 persons left the party last year alone, those admissions are only too moderate.

13 June Plenum Debates

AU211325 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jun 85 pp 3-5

[Report on speeches made from the floor of the 13 June proceedings of the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Comrade Jozef Woloch, Central Committee candidate member and professor at Warsaw Technical University: I believe that we in party committees plan tasks too generally and fail to consider the conditions that crop up during their performance. This applies in particular to lower party bodies; typical examples are the various resolutions on improving housing conditions and party training. For example, when we plan the application of party strength, we ought to gear it toward more effective control and assessment of the performance of tasks.

Comrade Czeslaw Staszczak, first secretary of the Biala Podlaska Voivodship PZPR Committee: The party organizations in Biala Pdolaska Voivodship have managed to achieve a certain equilibrium and are able to assess a situation and draw specific conclusions from it. However, we lack full consistency in implementing decisions, and in general these decisions are conveyed to primary party bodies and to party members and society too slowly and superficially. Apart from the formal adoption of documents, decision-making aktivs often forget their statutory tasks. Our efforts to involve the members of party cells in the process of preparing talks to increase the incentive and sense of responsibility of party members for the performance of the adopted tasks meets with varying degrees of success.

Neither have we worked out a permanent mechanism of party accountability for the performance of specified tasks. Our party is too often seen as a body that holds debates and celebrations. This does not permit or leave any time for practical work by party cells and organizations and for the performance of teaching, agitation, and organizational work. Now is the time for businesslike dialogue with working people and for shaping social consciousness.

It is necessary to establish criteria for election purposes more consistently so that party posts are not filled by people who are cheap conformists and who do not care what they do while occupying their positions.

Comrade Mieczyslaw Maksymowicz, Central Committee member and private farmer from Kedzierzyn, Koszalin Voivodship: We are speaking and will continue to speak about the issue of confidence in the party. The party can never have enough of it. However, people's concurrence with what we pro ose is not always the result of confidence. People's complaints and honest party criticism are often answered with condemnation, accusations, and even dismissal from work. This is no way to give birth either to confidence or concord.

Comrade Karol Pszczolkowski, first secretary of the Wejherow Municipal-Rural PZPR Committee in Gdansk Voivodship: If the document of our party on cadre policy devotes several pages to selections criteria for candidates to leadership posts, we cannot devote just one sentence to the problem of withdrawing party recommendations for the holding of such a post and subsequent appeals. In addition, this problem is phrased in a way which permits several interpretations.

It is because of such unclarities that today we have leadership posts clung to by former party members or party members who do not respect basic party resolutions or the party's basic document -- its statute. A lot of these people are sitting astride the fence. With their low ideological-political consciousness, they are taking advantage of the modern democratic rules of cooperative law, including those contained in the laws on workers' self-management bodies and cooperatives. Our actions are not enough, and it is necessary to make amendments to these laws in order to bring them in line with the principles of PZPR cadre policy.

We devote a lot of time to youth affairs. One fact makes me wonder: The ninth plenum resolution imposed certain duties on teachers as well. Unfortunately the implementation of the relevant part of the resolution is not very good. In our schools, which should bring young people up in the spirit of socialism, there is a lack of this upbringing because the teachers often lack the appropriate preparation and personal interest.

Comrade Bogdan Borys, Central Committee member and mechanic from the Bierut Steelworks in Nowa Huta: I will speak not only as a Central Committee member but as first secretary of my plant's party committee. My working day is very tense. What do I do as factory committee secretary? Most of my time and that of my comrades in the committee is taken up by answering mail. I am more a party office worker than an aktivist. If I add up the time I need for obligatory participation in various kinds of conferences outside the factory, to say nothing of participation in meetings of the party cell I belong to, you will see that I do not even have time to take part in my own party committee's talks.

When is there time for talks and direct contacts with workers and for settling the remarks and conclusions stemming from these talks? There is no time to meet the steelworkers' party aktiv before a Central Committee session in order to discuss at length the materials we have been sent.

If we in the steelworks, where there are four full-time secretaries, have no time to be among the work force, what can a party organization secretary who performs a social function along with his professional work say?

Not so long ago the situation was different. There were fewer papers, questionnaires, and statistics to acquaint ourselves with and relate to. There was time for contacts with the work force then.

There is a fundamental difference which was stressed in the documents of the ninth congress, between the party apparatus -- its organizational-clerical base -- on the one hand, and the so-called front-line party aktivs on the other.

There is a growing belief, confirmed also by the secretaries of the primary party organizations in my plant, that some employees of the party regard aktivists, including decisionmakers, as a kind of clerical apparatus.

Comrade Bogumil Ferensztajn, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee: I ask myself: How is it that everyone wants everything to be well and yet there is so much complaining? Do we perhaps spend too much time on discussions and various programs and not enough on concrete and effective daily work? Should we not honestly assess the implementation of earlier resolutions, publicly discuss weak points, and indicate those who break the rules? Should we not exert greater pressure on weak members and help them?

It turns out that while at central and voivodship levels, assessments of the implementation of resolutions are reasonably objective, it is not so lower down, inside the primary party organizations. One hears more and more frequently excuses that there is a flood of paperwork; this is meant to explain a lack of time for contacts with people. Let us consider if this is really the case.

For some time we have also observed in some party organizations a phenomenon that is impermissible in a Marxist-Leninist party: excessive restraint, indecision, and looking to other people and waiting for higher-level party cells to emerge with something. This means, quite simply, a succumbing to routine and an avoidance of responsibility.

Comrade Krystian Luczak, first secretary of the Wloclawek Voivodship PZPR Committee: General concepts often dominate our propaganda and political activity, but we often do not know what a blood analysis or a day's stay in a kindergarten for a child cost. We do not know how much it costs when a factory machine is idle or when we are inactive at work.

More on 13 June Debates

AU211413 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jun 85 p 4

[Report on "abridged" speeches made from the floor of 13 June session of the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Sabina Dobosz, Central Committee member and principal of the primary school in Pniewnik, Korytnica Gmina, Siedlce Voivodship:

Party organizations in my gmina have admitted 22 candidates since last January, and Siedlce Voivodship party organizations have admitted as many candidates since last January as they did in 1984. This means that the party continues to regain the trust of the rural community.

Our party aktivs are, as a rule, recruited from the comrades who hold management posts, but some of these aktivs cause us concern. While they are militant at meetings and implement the tasks given them by the local committees, they show little interst in the work of their own party organizations, which often fail to hold their statutory meetings, are arrears in membership fees, neglect party training, and so on.

Lately primary party organizations have improved party training with the help of new lecturers and siminar leaders. What we need above all in our ideological and educational activities are militant attitudes and actions against the political adversary's propaganda. Party members should promote such actions everywhere, at meetings of party organizations and within their communities.

Unfortunately, some aktivs fail to show this kind of militancy, or if they do it is weaker than the militancy of some priests who are active in defiance of the formal ban issued by the church hierachy. Such priests promote propaganda while traveling all over the country. We have had such visits in the parishes of our region from Father Malkowski. Our counteractions must be more effective in the mass media, in legal-administrative measures, and in daily contacts with people.

Wladyslav Fidzinski, Central Committee secretary, physician, and senior medical officer in the Praga-Polnoc hospital in Waraw:

In the health field, in which PZPR organizations are small, it is very difficult to implement party resolutions and influence the activity of the managements of the individual units, especially in the case of personnel problems.

When we say "party" we have in mind "struggle." We must not forget that the ideological struggle continues and will contiue. Nor must we feel sure when we hear that the opposition has lost up to 200 or 1,000 people. For the grass roots and for the party the opposition was, is, and will be a problem. We must not think that we have defeated the opposition and that the problem does not exist any more.

Tadeusz Pisarski, Central Committee member and professor of the Poznan medical academy:

I find it difficult to agree with some statements made here on the current condition and strength of the party. These statements contained generally critical remarks that were not backed by any specific facts. We must not deny a priori that the party's condition has improved.

The practice in Poznan Voivodship shows that, in line with the main principles of our cadre policy, the best party and nonparty people who are talented, forward-looking and dedicated to the party's programmatic line are appointed to positions.

As for the cadre situation in some social and professional communities, it is necessary to state that the opportunities for party influence on cadre policy in universities, in which power was taken over by people unfriendly to us, are small and often nonexistent. Higher education is the most difficult of the social and professional communities. Unfortunately it is also ovbious that some party organizations in universities are weak and the attitudes of some PZPR members incorrect. We have taken additional measures and intensified political work in the academic communities to ensure that the party can increase its impact on the implementation of cadre policy.

GLEMP REPORTS TO EPISCOPATE ON JARUZELSKI TALKS

LD232115 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 1700 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Roman Catholic Church in the ancient Piast, western, and northern territories of Poland were held in front of the Basilica in Szczecin. They were attended by the Polish Episcopate with Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp, who in his homily recalled the history of the church in the northern and western territories, regained after centuries.

Speaking on divisions that still occur in our society, the primate recalled the principle that is the duty of every Christian: love and forgiveness.

Also in Szczechin, where the Polish bishops gathered, the 207th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate was held. It discussed the the 40th anniversary of the establishing of the Polish church administration on the western and northern territories.

Discussing Polish problems, the bishops strongly emphasized that the church is not and does not want to be a political force. The bishops also heard the report of Primate Jozef Glemp on the conversation held on 18 June with Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski. They were also acquainted with the content of the talks between representatives of the Episcopate and the state authorities.

COUNCIL OF STATE APPOINTS ELECTORAL COMMISSION

LD212238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The Council of State has appointed a State Electoral Commission from the electors put forward by the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and by the leading authorities of the PZFR, ZSL, SD, the PAX Association, the Christian Social Association, and the Polish Catholic-Social Union.

Adam Zielinski, chairman of the chief administrative court, has been elected chairman. Zbigniew Mokrzynski, Piotr Frankowski, and Barbara Enchold-Marzynska have become deputy chairmen, and Witold Gadomski has become secretary. The State Electoral Commission has 15 members.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS MEETING ON CEMA POLICY

AU211902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1985 -- In its June 21, 1985 meeting, held under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analyzed and endorsed the standpoint of the Romanian delegation that would participate in the meeting of the 40th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. It was recommended that, in the spirit of the 13th congress resolutions, of the whole policy of the RCP and Romanian state, of strengthening the friendship and collaboration with the socialist countries, the Romanian delegation should actively contribute to the improvement, deepening and amplification of the collaboration and cooperation between the CMEA member countries, to the materialization in practical actions and measures of the understandings reached within the summit meeting on economic matters of June 1984. The Executive Political Committee commissioned the Romanian delegation that would participate in the CMEA meeting to insist particularly on the questions related to the development of the economic cooperation and the securing of the full employment of the member countries' productive capacities. In that sense, it was recommended that the foundation be proposed of a special commission that, until the next session due in autumn this year, should analyze these problems and establish a concrete plan of measures toward deepening the cooperation and specialization in production, the full use of the productive capacities existing in every country. Likewise, Executive Political Committee empowered the Romanian delegation to firmly advocate more resolute measures and a broader collaboration in matters of agricultural development in the socialist countries and, in this frame, to uphold the necessity that the problem of farm produce prices be analyzed and that the CMEA Executive Bureau be advanced special proposals and relevant solutions in this respect, as well as other measures encouraging the increase of the farm production in the member countries. The delegation was also requrested to act for the intensification of the scientific and technological cooperation within the CMEA.

During the June 21 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, President Nicolae Ceausescu informed the participants of the state visit paid over June 5-7 to Romania by Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland and Mme Tellervo Koivisto. The Executive Political Committee appreciated the results of the visit and pointed out the importance of the Romanian-Finnish summit dialogue that has played a decisive part for the development of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, and for taking to a higher level their relationships. In the context the participants considered that through its results the visit marked an outstanding moment in the history of the good ties between the two countries and a new important stage in the development of the collaboration between Romania and Finland both in the bilateral plane and in the international life.

The participants pointed out that during the talks the two heads of state expressed the joint wish to work further to amplify the Romanian-Finnish relationships in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other planes, for an intensification and diversification of the cooperation in production and an enhancement of the volume of commerical exchanges based on long-term agreements. The sides showed that a sustained promotion of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Finland met the interests of the two countries and of the cause of detente and peace among nations.

The Executive Political Committee also highlighted the importance of the exchange of opinion between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mauno Koivisto on current international issues, and of the understandings reached on the occasion on the development of a tighter collaboration between Romania and Finland in the world arena, in the struggle for disarmament and security, for the setting in of a lasting climate of peace, confidence and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

Approving unanimously the results of the visit, the Executive Political Committee asked the government, the ministries and the other central institutions to take all measures needed in view of implementing the mentioned understandings under the best of circumstances.

The results of the Bucharest new Romanian-Turkish interview and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren are expressed in the joint declaration signed by the two heads of state, reads the communique on the June 21 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP during which the head of the RCP and Romanian state informed the participants of the state visit paid to Romania by the Turkish president over June 11-13. The fact is stressed that the mentioned important document reasserted the will of Romania and Turkey to develop further their ties of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness starting from the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs, fully equal rights and mutual advantage.

The Executive Political Committee stressed once more the importance of the understanding agreed upon by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren on a constant and balanced enhancement of the trade, the expansion of collaboration and cooperation particularly in the fields of energy, metallurgy, oil and transports -- the promotion of the Romanian-Turkish relations in general, starting from long-term agreements to provide them stability and broad prospects. The participants expressed the belief that an amplification of the ties between Romania and Turkey in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other planes of joint interest favoured both countries and peoples as well as their progress and prosperity.

The Executive Political Committee also appreciated the fact that during the talks Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren expressed the resolve of Romania and Turkey to strengthen their collaboration within the UN and other international bodies and to contribute to finding constructive solutions to the complex problems confronting mankind, to turn the Balkans into a region of peace, good neighborliness, cooperation and mutual confidence, to the cause of detente, disarmament, security and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

Approving unanimously the results of the visit, the Executive Political Committee asked the government, the ministries and the other central institutions to take all measures needed in view of implementing the mentioned understandings under the best of circumstances.

Taking the floor at the end of the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of June 21, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu approached before the committee some questions that resulted from the debates of the recent joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development. He requested the government to advance to the Executive Political Committee within some two weeks a concrete programme of measures for the translation into life of the conclusions and proposals advanced in the plenary meeting. It was also recommended that all steering councils of the ministries, and all economic institutions, come up with programmes on measures for the undelayed liquidation of the negative states of affairs mentioned during the debates. It was recommended that these plans of measures and the conclusions and general measures that were to be presented by the government to the Executive Political Committee be submitted to the debate of the working people's general assemblies due in July.

The RCP general secretary proposed that the questions related to the improvement of the management of economic activity, of the work style and methods of the central economic bodies, be debated in the Executive Political Committee and in the next plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the confidence that every conclusion would be drawn from the debates of the joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, so as to ensure thus a genuine turn in the management of economic activity.

CC SECRETARY RADU RECEIVES LCY ACTIVISTS

AU221728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1638 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/6/1985 -- A delegation of activists of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Jozo Petovic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Croatias, swapped experience in Romania. While in Romania the delegation had talks at the organizational section of the CC of the RCP, at the Brasov and Dimbovita County Committees of the RCP and visited economic units and socio-cultural establishments in the capital and in the Brasov and Dimbovita counties.

The Yugoslav delegation was received by Ion Radu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. They remarked the upward course of the relations between the RCP and LCY, and also expressed the determination to further work for the development of the relations of collaboration and friendship between the two parties and countries.

BLACK SEA OIL PLATFORMS NEAR COMPLETION

AU211511 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1985 -- The fifth Romanian offshore platform to drill oil in the Black Sea, has entered the final stage of construction at the shipyard in Galati (mile 80 on the Danube). Furthermore, another two platforms are being manufactured in the specialized halls and canals of the shipyard in Galati.

In the past decade, local naval workers got specialized in this key naval construction sector. They built the first Romanian offshore drilling platform -- Gloria -- which, over 1976-1979, drilled down to 3,500 and 5,000 m. As a matter of fact, it was the first platform to have tapped oil in the Black Sea. Serial production started back in 1980 and at present another two platforms -- Orizont and Prometeu -- are operating at sea, while the fourth -- Fortuna -- is ready for transporation to the sea in the port of Constanta.

The Romanian offshore drilling platforms are designed by experts from the Naval Research and Design Institute in Galati. At the same time, the drilling installation and 96 per cent of the relevant equipment are of Romanian design. They can operate in waters up to 90 m in depth. Drilling operations are performed with the help of an installation manufactured by the 1 May enterprise in Ploiesti, which can drill down to 6,000 m.

The relevant equipment is manufactured by the enterprise in Galati, as well as by industrial enterprises in Ploiesti, Bucharest, Resita, Timisoara, Iasi, Craiova, Cluj-Napoca and other towns. The respective drilling platform can stand the severest storms in the Black Sea and are equipped with explosion- and fire-control systems, as well as with warning devices in case of disturbances.

DOCUMENT ON COOPERATION WITH EEC ISSUED

AU211943 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1153 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Luxembourg, June 19 (TANJUG) -- The European Economic Community has said it is ready to apply much more flexible instruments in commodity trade with Yugoslavia, including an additional protocol on the import of Yugoslav textile products, until the trade provisions of the cooperation agreement are renewed.

The foregoing is stressed among other things in the official joint announcement on the third session of the Council for Cooperation Between the European Community and Yugoslavia held here at a ministerial level. The announcement stresses that certain Yugoslav "preoccupations with problems emerging in mutual exchange" have been acknowledged. The council gave both sides the task of "finding solutions suitable to both Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community" in talks on renewing the trade section of the agreement. The council also pointed to the political and economic significance of "strengthening the further mutual cooperation", assessing it also as a "factor of balance and stability in Europe".

The council also holds that these relations should be given a new impulse, proceeding from the principles in the Belgrade declaration of 1977, which express, among other things, "readiness of the EC to contribute to the economic development of Yugoslavia in sectors of mutual interest".

In the official announcement it is stressed that the "community in cooperation with Yugoslavia will propose solutions in order that the entry of Spain and Portugal into its ranks should not exert a negative influence on the hitherto traditional export flows of Yugoslavia".

The announcement devotes the least space to the further financial cooperation, in spite of Yugoslavia's discontent, expressed at this session, over the narrowing of the originally proposed mandate for the European Commission for negotiations on the new protocol. The announcement only says that the "council has noted with pleasure the positive results [word indistinct] the cooperation so far (in this field) and that it attaches the same assessment to the decision of the European Investment Bank on the granting of an additional 60 million ecus to Yugoslavia, outside the financial protocol."

PLANINC ON EXPORTS, UNDERDEVELOPED PROVINCES

LD220200 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], had a meeting in Belgrade today with the presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils. The meeting was devoted to the draft law on funds and means and the position of republics and provinces whose economies will be underdeveloped from 1986-90. The FEC's proposal that in the next medium-term period the economies of the republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, and Montenegro be regarded as underdeveloped and Kosovo Province's economy as exceptionally underdeveloped, was endorsed.

The meeting also discussed export results for the month of June. It was stressed that a considerable increase in the value of exports this month will contribute to overall annual growth. June exports were up by 20 percent, [comparison measure not specified] and exports in the convertible currency area rose by about 25 percent, which is still short of the projected figure.

S&T COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH USSR'S MARCHUK

Meets With Srebric

LD211635 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] received Guriy Ivanovice Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who led the Soviet delegation at the 23d session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation, which ended yesterday. During a cordial and friendly conversation, in which the USSR ambassador to the SFRY took part, some of the questions of mutual interest in the field of scientific-technological cooperation were discussed.

Talks Held With Ikonic

LD211642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Branislav Ikonic, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president of the Serbia SR received Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Belgrade today. Satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of friendly Soviet-Yugoslav relations in which the Serbia SR plays an active role and which are being built on known and jointly established principles. The talks are reported to have given particular attention to scientific-technological cooperation, based on a 30-year tradition of successful development. At the end of the talks the participants gave their full support to the signing of a Long-Term Program of Scientific-Technological Cooperation Until the year 2000, that is a concrete contribution to the progress and comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Technological, and Educational-Cultural Cooperation, Milos Krstic, president of the Republican Committee for International Relations, and Radivoje Markovic, director of the Republican Institute for International Scientific, Technological, and Educational-Cultural Cooperation of the Serbia SR took part in the talks.

Visits Combines

LD211451 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Osijek, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the USSR Council of Ministers, led by Jurij Ivanovich Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, which is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, today visited the Osijek agro-industrial combine and neighboring Belje agro-industrial combine in the municipality of Beli Manastir. At these two largest agro-industrial combines in the Croatia SR, the members of the Soviet delegation were acquainted with the organization of work and production results. These two combines are the top producers in Yugoslav agriculture. During the talks in both combines J.I. Marchuk expressed interest in the results achieved through the use of modern technology, economical production methods,the way increasing fertility is organized within the combine, as well as in the development of the self-management system.

Agreement Signed

LD221223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 22 Jun 85

["Protocol on Scientific-Technological Cooperation Signed With USSR" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the future the focus of scientific-technological cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR will be on the automation and robotization of production and the development of energy production, machine building and the agro-industrial complex. This is envisaged in a document on the basic directions of scientific-technological cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR to the year 2,000 that was signed last night by Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Federal Institute for International, Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technological Cooperation, and Academician Guriy Marchuk, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. It is envisaged that the directions of future cooperation will be specified every 5 years in separate programs.

Miljenko Zrelec and Guriy Marchuk also signed a protocol on talks concerning scientific-technological cooperation so far. This cooperation, it was assessed, has been realized successfully in numerous spheres for 30 years. Most has been achieved in the last 5 years, or more precisely, since 1981, when a 5-year cooperation program was concluded for the first time. During this period Yugoslav and Soviet economic and scientific organizations have cooperated on 120 scientific-reasearch projects in 24 spheres, which have had direct economic significance.

SUNDIC ON PRAVDA VIEW OF SOCIALIST COOPERATION

LD221553 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] How does Moscow regard relations between socialist states and communits parties? This is the subject of the current foreign political commentary. To be precise, a PRAVDA article under the title "The Leading Factor of the World Revolutionary Process" challenges any way of constructing socialism which is not based on strictly coordinated principles and a single model. Milika Sundic comments:

The article in the Moscow PRAVDA, the organ of the CPSU Central Committee, under the headline "The Leading Factor of the World Revolutionary Process," based on the thesis that a monolithic quality and proletarian internationalism are the basic principles of the alliance of the member countries of the so-called socialist community, constitutes a most direct call to the alliance countries and their communist parties to unite around the general foreign and domestic policies of the USSR and the CPSU. In fact, this is more a demand than a call and its rejects any idea of specific paths in the construction of socialism and any independent action at the international level outside the agreed upon and strictly coordinated framework.

The article, by Vladimirov, allows no other interpretation or any alteration in the priority of the principles on which cooperation among socialist countries alone can rest. These are Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, class solidarity, mutual trust, comradely assistance and, finally, equality and sovereignty. It clearly follows from this priority of binding principles that no other path of cooperation can exist and that no one has the right to a different vision of cooperation among the socialist countries, which are Warsaw Pact and CEMA members.

It is difficult at the present moment to fathom what induced PRAVDA to address the Eastern bloc socialist countries and their communist parties. There is no doubt that the international situation is very complex and that the bloc confrontation, particularly between the superpowers, is not abating. However, the question quite rightly arises as to whether specific interests and specific paths in the construction of socialism can be eliminated in the way demanded by PRAVDA if one is aware that no principles can replace those fundamental ones on which cooperation among socialist countries should alone rest. They are: The independence of every country, equality, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs -- without this leading to major disruptions such as have occurred in the past and such as could still occur if anyone's right to an independent path and sovereign decision making is contested.

One cannot accept the thesis that the socialist community is the monolithic Marxist core of world socialism, because outside the camp there also exists socialism which does not recognize the leadership or leading role of any country or party, without fearing that this might bring into question the socialist gains in any country. Even less acceptable is the thesis that the small socialist countries, regardless of whether they are in the camp or not, having nothing to seek where the issue is the solving of major international problems, and problems, and particularly problems existing between the two leading world powers, the USSR and the United States and merely because, as PRAVDA claims, the views of the USSR regarding the key international problems are identical with the views of the Marxist-Leninist core of world socialism, that is, the socialist camp. This approach to and conception of cooperation among the socialist countries deprives the small socialist countries of the possibility of enjoying any independence in conducting foreign policy.

What is particularly suprising with regard to the article in the CPSU Central Committees' leading organ, PRAVDA, is that it does not allow any other view beyond that which PRAVDA, proclaims to be the only real measure of loyalty to socialism. To put it more accurately, PRAVDA is in fact proclaiming that any other view is the greatest heresy, which reminds us of some periods which were believed to have been overcome a long time ago.

PRESIDENCY SESSION DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

LD192314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1734 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session, presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic, the SFRY Presidency discussed the problem of Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with the developing countries.

Discussing the past trends, prospects and the main directions of the development of economic cooperation between the SFRY and the developing countries up to 1990, the SFRY Presidency agreed that this cooperation does not reflect our country's realistic possibilities nor does it correspond to our needs. The SFRY Presidency therefore supported the proposal to concentrate more on intensifying and comprehensively promoting the SFRY's overall cooperation with the nonaligned and other developing countries. It was stressed that in the course of future work on determining the strategy of our country's economic cooperation with the developing countries realistic assessments of our possibilities must be made and plans worked out. The relevant organs must increase their efforts to create such conditions in the system of our economic relations with abroad and in our current economic policy that would encourage and make possible continued expansion and diversification of our economic cooperation with developing countries.

It is therefore expected that, within the framework of the established strategic orientations and in line with the policy of economic stabilization, associated labor will take over the bulk of activity and the main role in developing our foreign economic cooperation, particularly with the developing countries, so that the volume and substance of this cooperation can be brought in line with the existing political relations the SFRY has with these countries. Particular attention was drawn to the need for developing the higher forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and specialization, joint investment, joint ventures in third markets, joint financing of projects which could stimulate trade and technological cooperation. Associated labor and all subjects of economic cooperation abroad must work out the programs of joint participation in foreign markets and must take concrete measures to establish our economic cooperation with the nonaligned and other developing countries on as stable and lasting foundation as possible. Once again the need was stressed for concentrating on export production, as an important task of economic stabilization.

In discussing the organization of the foreign trade network at home and abroad, the SFRY Presidency warned of serious delays and resistance in this sphere. The foreign trade network remains fragmented, bulky and uneconomical. The need was therefore stressed for speeding up and completing the action by the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council and the Chamber of Economy aimed at finding solutions to all outstanding issues and creating a more efficient and economical foreign trade network at home and abroad.

The session also considered a number of questions of the cadre preparedness of the economic services of the SFRY diplomatic-consular missions abroad.

At its session today the SFRY Presidency endorsed a report on the official and friendly visit paid to our country by Aristides Maria Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde. The visit and the talks, which took place within the framework of efforts aimed at stepping up the nonaligned countries' activities before the ministerial conference in Luanda, were judged to have reflected the traditional friendship between the two countries and their interest in further promoting mutual cooperation, especially in the economic field.

In connection with the talks held with President Pereira on topical international problems, especially the situation in southern Africa, the Presidency emphasized both countries; view that in order to ensure Namibia's independence and eliminate constant tension and instability in that part of the world, it was indispensable to strengthen the role of the UN and the OAU and intensify the involvement of all nonaligned countries.